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Development (1936) Department.

Ms. SERIES.

G.O. No.	681
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[Despatch Abstract.]

Forests - South Kanara District - Concessions - Inspection note - Member - Papers recorded.

Dev. 3156-I
22-7-35

Ref. No. 115

[illegible]

Kodialbail, Mangalore,

Dated 14th July, 1935

From

M. R. Ry. K. R. Karant Avl., B. A., LL. B.,
Hon. Secretary, The South Kanara Landholders' Association,
MANGALORE.

KR
22-7-35

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
22 JUL 1935
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

To

The Hon. the Law Member,
Stone House Hill,
Ootacamund.

Sir,

Reserve Forests in South Kanara - Cancellation of concessions..

pp 2-3 infra.

A on p 2 infra

pp 4-13 infra

I have the honour to submit a copy of the Proceedings of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Kanara - Landholders' Association held on 30th June last and to invite your kind attention to resolution No. I therein relating to the cancellation of the concessions in certain reserve forests of this district. I am enclosing also a copy of the report of the Committee referred to therein and 5 additional copies for your use, if necessary. at the bottom of the file.

[illegible]

2. May I request you to be pleased to communicate to me in time about your proposed visit to this district and also to fix up your tour programme so as to inspect the different places which the Association would desire you to see?

Your obedient servant,

K. R. Karant
17.7.35

Enclosures :—

1. Copy of Proceedings of the Executive Committee.
2. 6 copies of the report.
3. 4. photographs referred to therein.

K. R. Karant

In a Cover in flap ⑥

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Kanara Landholders' Association held in the - South Kanara District Board Office, Mangalore, at 11 A.M. of Sunday, 30th June 1935, Mr. A.B.Shetty, M.L.C., presiding.

Present also Messrs. Sullia Aithappa Rai, A.B.Lingappa Gowda, Brahmavar Thimmannachar, Khandige Mahalinga Bhat, Molahalli Shiva Rao, Beltangady Mangesh Rao, Jarkal Naganna Hegde, Dr. K.Vittal Shetty, J.A.Saldanha, Mudabidre Shankernarayana Rao and K.R.Karant.

Mr. N.Subba Rao, Udipi, was present by special invitation.

+ pp 4-13 infra

I. The Report of the Forest Committee appointed in the District Landholders' Conference held on 16th February 1935 was read and explained at the meeting.

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The Report was unanimously adopted and it was resolved that the same be printed and submitted to Government urging for an early visit to this district and inspection of the areas by the Honourable the Law Member.

II. Read Resolution No. VI passed in the District Landholders' Conference held on 16th February 1935.

Mr. N. Subba Rao, M.A., B.L., placed before the meeting two Memoranda (1) on the cultivation of Commercial Crops in South Kanara and (2) on Plant breeding work on Cotton and other Commercial Crops in South Kanara and explained briefly the scheme he had on view.

A draft of the by-laws of the South Kanara District Co-operative Advancement Society proposed for working out the scheme was placed before the meeting.

The objects of the scheme and the desirability of starting an organization such as a Cooperative Society as proposed found unanimous support and the following Committe was appointed to take the necessary steps in the matter:-

Messrs. 1. A.B.Shetty, 2. Dr. K.Vittal Shetty, 3. J.A.Saldanha, 4. N. Subba Rao, 5. J.Naganna Hegde, 6. K.Mahalinga Bhat, 7. M.Shankernarayana Rao, 8. M. Shiva Rao and 9. K.R.Karant (convenor).

III. Resolved that the Annual General Meeting of the Association be held on Saturday, the 24th August 1935, at 2 P.M. in the District Board Office. The following will be the items of business:-

1. Report of the working of the Association.
2. Election of Office bearers.
3. Consideration of forest and other grievances.
4. Other items.

M A N G A L O R E
30th June, 1935.

(Sd) A.B.Shetty,
President.

Report of the Forest Enquiry Committee.

At the Second South Kanara Landholders' Conference held on 16th February 1935 the following resolution (No. IV) was passed:—

"This Conference having considered G. O. 134 Mis. Development dated 26—1—'35 with regard to the withdrawal of concessions in certain reserved forests of this District is unanimously of opinion that the report of the Conservator of Forests and the Collector of South Kanara on which the Government base their said order, is not just and correct and that in fact much hardship is being experienced by the concerned ryots in obtaining leaf manure.

This Conference regrets that the Government have not been pleased to order an enquiry into the matter and resolves to appoint the following Committee to inspect the areas concerned and after proper enquiry with public notice of their programme to prepare a report with regard to the said hardships of the ryots concerned.

Members of the Committee.

(1) Mr. Molahalli Shiva Rao.
(2) Mr. Halsnad Madappayya.
(3) Mr. K. R. Karant, (Secretary to the Committee).

The Committee is requested to submit their report to the Executive Committee of the South Kanara Landholders' Association in 3 months from this date, and the said Committee may deal with the matter in such manner as it deems fit.

Proposed by Mr. B. Soorappa Hebbara.
Seconded by Mr. Sullia Aithappa Rai."

In pursuance of the above resolution we, the undersigned members, have the honour to submit the following report.

2. Though the time fixed in the resolution was three months we regret that we could not do the work within that period on account of pressure of other work. We request that the delay may be excused.

3. Under date 1—4—1935, notices were published in the four vernacular papers, 'Kanteerava', 'Swadeshabhimani', 'Navayuga', and 'Rastrabandhu', inviting applications from the concerned localities for inspection by the Committee. In pursuance of the applications thus received a programme of tour for the Committee was fixed as follows:—

19th and 20th May	...	Kirimanjeshwar, Baindur and Golihole. not much hardship
21st and 22nd	...	Wandse and Shankarnarayana. no cancellation
23rd	...	Hebri and Nadpal.

The above places alone were included in our tour as requests which we received were in respect of only those places. The said programme was again advertised in the above four papers.

4. We regret that Mr. Halsnad Madappaya was unable to join the tour he having written to us that he could not join us as he was ill.

5. On the 19th and 20th of May we inspected considerable areas in the villages of Kirimanjeshwar Kambadakone, Kergal, Nandanavana, Ulloor, Kalthod, Bijur and Baindur and also went actually into the reserve forests of Herur and Kursegudde. The response by the villagers to our visit in the above villages was good. We dropped our tour in Golihole as we were informed at Baindur that much hardship was not felt in that area by the withdrawal of the concessions. On the 21st we were at Wandse. We could not do any actual inspection as the ryots turned up quite late when we were about to leave the place though every possible step had been taken in time to apprise them of our visit. We had, however, a full discussion with the persons who came regarding the subject matter of our enquiry. We returned

to Kundapur that evening. We cancelled the tour to Shankernarayana because on enquiry we found that no reserves had at all been closed for concessions in that area. We spent the evening of the 22nd and the morning of the 23rd in Hebri and Nadpal. In addition to discussing matters with persons whom we met we received also a written statement of grievances signed by 47 villagers of Hebri and Nadpal.

6. In addition to our visit and personal discussions we also issued a printed questionnaire relating to the withdrawal of the concessions and sent them out to the villages concerned through some influential persons and also advertised that fact through the local papers. Of the numerous questionnaire copies thus issued, 42 have been answered over the signatures of the parties and returned to us. They contain much useful information.

7. Before we proceed to state the results of our inspection, of the conversations we had with the ryots of the several localities and of the answers to the questionnaire aforesaid, we shall briefly state the chief points raised in the Joint Report of the Conservator of Forests and the Collector placed on the table of the Madras Legislative Council with reference to supplementary question No. 153 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 22nd October 1934. They are:—

पेज 32-39 [illegible] (5)

(1) That after sufficient advertisement they camped at Wandse for about 10 days, and yet no ryots of the neighbourhood came and complained to them about any grievances regarding the withdrawal of the concessions.

(2) That in their next camp at Kirimanjeshwar where according to a written representation sent to them by Diwan Bahadur B. M. Hegde the conditions were "pitiful" they found on actual inspection really no hardship at all.

(a) that cattle stalls had no shortage of leaf litter;

(b) that the paddy fields had ample supply of manure and the crops seen by them were by no means bad;

(c) that the representatives of the people who came to submit grievances were only general in their remarks but when asked to point out specific grievances were quite unable to do so and

(d) that there was an ample supply of leaf manure from the kumkis and unreserved forests wherever they saw, and there will be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary leaf manure.

(3) That 'coupes' were available and no reasons were given by the representatives present as to why the people's requirements should not be completely met from them.

(4) That it may be that there were hard cases, and in fact such cases inevitably must exist somewhere, but it was up to the representatives of the people to invite them and show them the same specifically, and that mere general complaints without showing individual cases of hardship were useless.

8. The additional note of the Collector in the said report makes two other points. They are:—

पे 33-35 [illegible] (5)

(1) That Mr. Hegde who had sent the representations had been expressly told that they (the officers) were going to Wandse but "that he stated there was not much difficulty in this area", and that when he was informed of their visit to Kirimanjeshwar "he excused himself from coming and stated that he would send word to the people to come and represent their grievances."

(2) That "the result of their camp was also to show that the time-honoured cliche that the South Kanara ryot cultivates with immense difficulty land adjoining forests 'infested with wild beasts' is becoming little more than the survival of a tradition. The arms licences in this district are so numerous that the game has been largely shot out. I have often asked ryots to show me crops damaged by wild animals but they always have an excuse for not being able to. No doubt there is damage done now and then by pig and in a few places like Sampaje by elephants, but very largely the enemies of the cultivator are the jackal and the monkey which are to be found in every district."

9. We shall deal with the several points enumerated above a little later. Before we do so we shall state briefly the result of our actual inspection which will show how the state of things is at present whatever it might have been at the time

of the visit of the Conservator and the Collector in January 1934. As there is considerable fear of retaliation by forest guards in the minds of persons who were in possession of dry leaves got by them from the reserves (by means about which we shall state later on) which we actually saw in their holdings, instead of giving their full names when we deal with them we shall give only their initials though we are in possession of their full particulars.

10. And now to what we saw:—

(1) Nagoor Srinivasa Shanbogue—Kirimanjeshwar village. We inspected the holding of this man on 19—5—1935. He cultivates 5 muras seed area of paddy fields, a mura being roughly 60 cents. From our experience and enquiry 75 to 100 head loads (ಹಡ್ಗ) of manure are the minimum that are necessary for a proper cultivation of one mura of a field. We inspected his stock. He had at the utmost only 75 head loads. Unnecessary to say that this stock is quite insufficient for the approaching cultivation.

(2) Nagoor Vasudeva Pai (same village):—His cultivation is 11 muras seed area. His stock which consists of dried leaves collected from 'hadis' (private jungles) is barely 300 head loads. The extent of 'hadi' which he owns is only 1½ acres which is quite insufficient for his cultivation.

(3) Vasudeva Shanbogue (same village):—He cultivates 3 muras. His stock is only about 30 head loads. He has no 'hadi' of his own. He has no stock of fuel. Outlook very bad.

(4) "B. C." (same village)—Extent of cultivation, 11 muras. His stock consists of 150 head loads got by bribing the guard of the Herur block. Two persons from his house went daily for about two months to make the collection. The payment made to the guard was Rs. 2/- each. The stock of leaves clearly shows that it is from the reserve, as it contains the leaves of such reserve trees as 'Kanagalu' which cannot be had elsewhere. He has no 'hadi.'

(5) "N. M." (same village):—Lives to the south of the previous holding. Extent of cultivation 15 muras. No 'hadi'. Just like the previous man 2 persons went to get their stock of about 200 head loads of dry leaves from the same reserve by bribing exactly as aforesaid. Both the persons complained that their lands were extremely poor being sandy and that with the insufficient stock of leaves there were no prospects of a good crop. We also saw their lands. In fact the whole of this locality seems to be one of the poorest in the whole district being extremely sandy, though the rate of assessment is as high as anywhere else.

(6) Ganada Subba (Kambadakone village);—Extent of cultivation, 4 muras. His stock of manure leaves was only about 150 head loads. He has no 'hadi'.

(7) "P. C." (same village):—Extent of cultivation 12 muras. He has got a stock of about 100 head loads from the Kurseguddе reserve which is about 5 or 6 miles away. Instead of paying the guard any bribe actually he went for a number of days for clearing the reserve line free. Evidently the guard or whoever else that was concerned pocketed the cooly hire from the department. At this place we met a man one 'P. M.' who was reported to be the agent of the guard for getting bribes getting his own requirements free. In fact on his own holding lying to the west of the Kambadakone public road we saw a stock of leaves which clearly came from the reserve.

(8) 'H. M.' (Kergal village). Extent of cultivation 5 muras. His stock which clearly came from the reserve forest is about 100 head loads. He admitted he had paid one rupee this year to the guard of Kurseguddе and brought the stock in 11 days, one man going each day. His stock includes also some dry leaves from 'hadi', though he has no 'hadi' of his own.

(9) "B" (Same village):—Extent of cultivation, 6 muras. Stock of dry leaves is about 50 head loads. He admitted he brought from the same reserve for four days paying 8 annas. The fact appears to be that he was caught stealing by the guard. He paid 8 annas as "hush money" and was allowed to bring for four days in all and of course there was no complaint against him.

(10) "K" (Same village):—She admitted she went to steal dry leaves from the same block but was found out by the guard. She paid 8 annas as 'hush money' and there was no case. She did not go thereafter.

11. On the morning of the 20th May we went into the Herur block in its northern portion. We had heard before from the villagers at Kirimanjeshwar on the previous day that after waiting till about February last, and assuring themselves that there would be no trouble of a further inspection of the reserve by the superior officers, the guards of this reserve had practically thrown open the whole reserve for the removal of dry leaves on payment of bribes by the villagers and that as a result removal of leaves had gone on for about 3 months. The system of bribery was stated to be the payment of two rupees per man who went daily to get the leaves. That is, if two persons went from a house they had to pay four rupees. But in addition to this what was curious and interesting was that in many cases an agreement also had been come to with the guard to pay not only the bribe but also to give a false case which had subsequently to be compounded. We have made enquires in this behalf and we have no doubt that this practice did go on in connection with this block and also the Kursegudde block which we saw a little later. What we saw when we entered this reserve confirmed what we had been previously told. Wherever we went into this reserve, dry leaves had been collected and the whole area had been swept clean. It would be impossible to say that this was the result of stray cases of thefts by a few people though such cases also might have taken place. Even at the time of our visit we saw women sweeping the areas inside and collecting dry leaves of which we have taken snap shots, copies of which are enclosed herewith. It is indeed a pity that all the so-called restriction and cancellation orders have worked not so much actually to close the reserves against the removal of dry leaves but only to increase the profits of the guards to an enormous extent. It is a pity indeed that the authorities do not realise the situation. But even such removal as aforesaid at the rate of payment mentioned by us above could not be in the nature of things availed of by a wholesale population inhabiting the neighbouring villages. The ryots in the immediate vicinity of the forests have been able to get practically their full requirements of dry leaves and fuel and probably the payments were considerably less. But in the case of people distantly situated it was not all that could get their requirements. In fact the few illustrations that we have given above will show more or less, in a typical manner, the state of things existing in this area at the time of our visit.

Snap shot, A and B
in the cover
flagged (G)
placed below the
cf

12. During our inspection of this part of the reserve we also found several 'Mathi' (ಮತ್ತಿ) trees the barks of which had been scraped off. A snap shot of one of them is also enclosed. We were told that the bark was largely used for preparing decoction in connection with the preservation of nets by fishermen, and that the removal was being done stealthily after entering into a contract with the guards on making clandestine payments. There was a large number of such trees the bark of which had been cruelly peeled off. It is a pity that the superior officers who inspect these reserves have not taken the necessary action in this matter whilst they have been ever vigilant and anxious to throw flood light on the abuses of the concessions on the part of the ryots.

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13. From this place we walked to the Kursegudde reserve which is situated about two or three miles away to the north-east. Here again the story was the same. We found people actually removing dry leaves and fuel on head loads. Snap shots of these are enclosed. The guard of this place appears to have been a little more careful than his colleagues of the Herur reserve. He seems to have waited till about the beginning of April for fear of any surprise inspection by the superior officers, and then being assured that there would be no such visit, seems to have allowed persons into the reserves for the removal of fuel and dry leaves more or less on the same terms as in the Herur block. In this case, however, the removal was allowed from the interior and not from the outlying portions. We have no doubt that very large quantities of dry leaves and fuel have been removed from this reserve also. In fact at the very time of our visit we have seen no less than two dozen head loads of dry leaves being taken out of this reserve. In this case also it cannot be that these were cases of mere stray thefts.

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14. The usual practice so far as removal of their several requirements by the people of this area seems to be as follows. From about January to May, till it rains, head loads of dry leaves daily, and of fuel once in a week or so, are taken from the reserves. They will be used for current consumption or use and also stored little by little for the approaching monsoon. In June and the middle of July the

cultivator and his family are engaged in sowing the paddy crop. After that is over, one or two persons from each house go to the reserves, situated sometimes near or sometimes, as in the case of some parts of Kirimanjeshwar, two or three miles away, and sometimes even a distance of 5 or 6 miles as in the case of Kergal, Nandanavana or Uppunda. In the beginning, the dry leaves are collected from the edges of the reserves, but as the stock here begins to disappear, the persons who go to collect have to go more and more into interior of the reserves so that sometimes a person has to walk every day as many as 7 or 8 miles to the reserve and the same distance back again. He starts at 4 A. M. in the morning and returns at 1 or 2. P. M.

15. From about the middle of July to the middle of September green leaves are brought from the reserves by head loads. This is because, at this time of the season, dry leaves are not formed and do not fall. They are used as bedding in the cowpen. Then, again there is an interval for the harvesting of the yenel or the first crop, and the peasants, men and women, are occupied with its harvesting and storing. For about a month, that is from about the middle of November to about the middle of December, 'muli' or thatching grass is similarly got from the reserves on head loads. This is both for the purposes of thatching the houses as well as for fodder for the cattle. In the intervals head loads of thorn for fencing are also brought. But this cannot be said to be of major importance as the quantities required are small and not every one is obliged to go to the reserve for it.

16. From the result of our inspection as well as from the discussion we had with the ryots and also the answers to the questionnaire referred to above we are of opinion that the following statements may be made without fear of contradiction. In fact we have seen enough to make us bold to say that we are prepared to show cases for verification, if Government want it.

(1) That generally speaking there is very great scarcity in the supply of leaves, both green and dry, in the case of most of the cultivators of the areas in the northern portions of the Kundapur taluk situated north of the Wandse river, that is roughly for a distance of about 8 to 10 miles from the sea coast. The distress is very acute as one goes nearer the sea. Persons who have 'hadis' and get their requirements fully from them are very, very inconsiderable. The result is that great distress is being felt both by cattle during the monsoon months for want of the necessary bedding as well as by the lack of leaf manure for the fields. We have already said that in these areas the soil is very sandy and unless there is an ample supply of manure, which is certainly not the case at present, the crops are bound to be very poor. In the answers to the questionnaire received by us from different areas, a common point stressed upon by all is that the crops are getting poorer and poorer on account of the withdrawal of the concessions and the consequent insufficiency of leaf manure.

(2) The cases of persons who have got dry leaves from the reserves is by hundreds in these areas. But this is undoubtedly either by bribing in a systematic manner as we have stated above or by supplying free or 'bitti' labour to the guards for clearing and fire-tracing the reserve boundaries which seems to be a common practice in all the areas we visited. Even with this, the stock cannot be said to be adequate or sufficient in the case of most persons, especially those distantly situated. A large number who have not had recourse to this practice during the last year have had to go without a sufficient or any stock at all.

(3) The supply as stated above has been practically of the dry leaves and in a few cases also of fuel. The dearth of fuel must be very keen. As for green leaves they have not been obtained at all. We were told by experienced cultivators at Baindur that the manure of green leaves is particularly necessary for use in connection with the seed beds and that the ordinary dry leaf manure is unsuitable and hence there is a great need for green leaves also.

(4) We were told that in theory 'muli' was still allowed to be removed from the reserves. We are, however, not quite sure of this. But in practice, as of right even this was not allowed. But by bribing, of course, it was different.

(5) The accuracy of the Joint Report of the Conservator and the Collector in regard to the adequate supply which they saw wherever they went is a matter on

which we cannot say anything, for the simple reason that we were not present at the time. We, however, have the authority of a responsible landholder of the position and status of Mr. Yedthare Kristappa Shetty who pays several thousands of rupees for assessment and of several others who were present at the time of the joint visit that more than half a dozen cowpens were shown to the officers in the village of Kergal by the people in which there was no stock of leaves at all. We are not prepared to doubt their statements also. We can only leave the matter at that. But as far as our own visit was concerned we have no doubt that the theory of the ample supply of the joint officers does not and cannot hold water during the year under report.

17. The Joint Report also speaks of the adequacy of the kumkis and unreserves from which the people's requirements could be met. While this may be true, though not wholly, so far as some interior areas like Wandse or Hebri are concerned, it is not at all true with respect to the areas about which we have stated above, where the unreserves are either sparsely wooded or have been practically cut and wiped off, and kumkis are no better. From our enquiry we were told that the kumki about which much has been said in the Joint Report is the one lying to the east of the house of the potel of Ulloor village. At the time of our visit this had been cut bare. It may be that on account of his position and influence this gentleman was able to appropriate the whole thing for himself and not allow his neighbours to touch it, but that is an extreme case and one swallow cannot make a summer. In this connection we may also mention the great misfortune of the village of Nadpal. There seems to be nothing like kumki in this village. We were told that orders had been passed to separate the kumkis by the Revenue department but it has not been done. The forest department seems to treat all this margin of kumki as forest poramboke. A ryot cannot put a fencing around his kumki even to prevent his cattle straying into the reserve or remove anything therefrom, whilst almost every available space in this large village is a reserve forest. The hardship of these villagers has only to be seen to be understood.

18. The next point in the Joint Report is about the 'coupes'. The officers are unable to understand why the people are loathe to take their supply of green and dry leaves from the coupes wherein they would be made available for sale. We have discussed this point with the villagers. As far as we are able to make out the reason seems to be this. The coupes are not situated at convenient places. Their felling is not in suitable seasons so as to suit the time of the different requirements of the villagers, and more than all, the supply of green leaves cannot be got from them as cutting will be at one stroke practically, and it will not be the time when the villagers want the green leaves, namely July and August. Again the question of getting dry leaves from the coupes is almost impossible in actual practice. The branches and twigs cut in the coupes have all to be separated leaf by leaf and the quantity which a person might be able to gather after half-a-day's labour and time would be inconsiderable when compared with the quantity of dry leaves he would be able to get by the mere sweeping of dry leaves fallen thick on the ground. We are convinced that these reasons are practical and it is useless to expect thousands of cultivators of these areas to be satisfied for their enormous requirements with the system of selling leaves from the coupes. No wonder that the trial device has not been availed of by the people anywhere.

19. We believe we have sufficiently answered the several points raised in the Joint Report apart from the additional points raised by the Collector which we shall deal with later on. From a result of our investigations we beg to make the following recommendations with regard to the general questions under enquiry.

(1) Wherever we went we tried to pursuade people to work a forest panchayat and to shoulder the responsibility of protecting the reserves from reckless cutting which must be inevitable when thousands of men and women deal with reserves, day in and day out, for the supply of their vast requirements on such a large scale. We regret to see that in this respect the ryots are not prepared to shoulder such a responsibility. To some extent they may have a justification but we are not prepared to absolve them fully. The justification is this. The peculiar difficulty in regard to the reserves of the north-western portions of the Kundapur Taluk is that they have to satisfy the requirements of not merely the people of the villages wherein the reserves are situated but also of the vast populations of neighbouring villages as

well. In actual practice it would be impossible to expect real, honest and effective cooperation among the numerous villagers in regulating the supply or in safeguarding the forests.

(a) We were, however, glad to find that in the case of the Kursegudde block the villagers concerned led by the aforesaid Mr. Yedthare Kristappa Shetty and Mr. Nagappa Merta of Heranjal, once a president of the forest panchayat, expressed to us their willingness to work a forest panchayat for the entire block provided there is no 'coupe' selling and there are no guards, but inspection is to be made by the superior officers. They are against any interference by the guards as they were found in practice to work for nothing but the breaking up of the panchayat which cuts at the very source of their illegal profits. The conditions appear to be reasonable. If the Government is so minded, we recommend that it is worthwhile reopening the panchayat for this block once again. We may also mention that the South Kanara Landholders' Association would be only too glad to act as a liason between the villagers and the department, as its sole object is to see that the present distressing conditions are remedied and that as far as possible the requirements of the people are met without at the same time injuring the reserves. We must here state that offers in this respect have been made in the past both in the memorandum submitted to the Hon. the Law Member in November 1933 and elsewhere but we are sorry to find that such offers have been completely ignored by the Government as well as the officers concerned.

(2) With regard to the other blocks for which the difficulties of working a panchayat are too many, we recommend that the concessions should be restored at once though with some machinery in the early stages for advising and controlling their proper utilisation. It may be in the form of Vigilance or Advisory committees as adumberated in the memorandum of the Association aforesaid. The charge of the abuse of the concessions and the hacking of the forests might be true to some extent only in the case of the removal of green leaves, because when removing them classified trees might have been cut in some cases. We understand that the practice of the sale of leaves by tickets existed some years ago in these areas when tickets were sold at one or two pies per head-load through potels or contractors. If the constitution of committees suggested above is decided to be impossible, though we do not see why they should be, subject to any reasonable control the cutting of the green leaves on payment by tickets may be revived. Some attempt should also be made by the Forest Department to modify and reduce the present impractical and abnormal list of classified trees, due regard being had to the sufficiency or otherwise of the supply of green leaves respecting each area.

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With regard to the price of each head load we believe it is not the intention of Government to make money out of it. In fact it should not be. It is done solely to regulate and control supplies and prevent abuses. Hence even a pie per head load, or at the utmost two pies, would meet the situation. Anything above this would be excessive considering that from a house often one, two or three persons go almost every day to the reserve in practically 8 out of 12 months in the year, and if a high fee is to be charged per each head load the total payment would be something beyond the economic capacity of these helpless and poor people to pay.

(3) With regard to dry leaves we submit that there should be no restrictions at all. In spite of the so-called withdrawal of the concessions we have described how almost every available dry leaf in the reserve has been removed, and it is bound to go in this way as matters stand at present. Instead of indirectly adding to the profits of the guards, which cannot be the intention of Government, it would be just and proper if there are no restrictions at all on the removal of dry leaves.

(4) With regard to fuel, considering its scarcity outside the reserves, we think that it should be allowed free or atleast on a nominal payment. Fuel should be allowed to be removed provided it is only dead fuel. Any abuse of cutting green branches should be put down with a strong hand and we too have no sympathy for such persons.

(5) With regard to the removal of 'muli' and thorn, we believe, there would be no real injury to the reserves in allowing them free to the people and there could be no possible charge of the abuse of this particular concession.

20. It is stated in the Joint Report that no difficulty or hardship was being felt at Wandse and that this fact was admitted by Mr. Hegde. From our own enquiry however both at Wandse and at Hebri and Nadpal, which are much more in the interior, we believe that hardships do exist, though it may not be in respect of all the inhabitants or practically all as in the Kirimanjeshwar side. The percentage of persons experiencing hardships for want of the necessary requirements may be comparitively less. But a considerable number have to depend on the concessions even here. Besides, we do not believe it is the case of the forest department that even here there have been abuses. In fact out of the 17 reserves closed so far in the district atleast 6 are for sandalwood purposes, a policy which considering the past promises of Government in regard to them and also their situation amidst cultivated and largely inhabited areas, is really indefensible. These interior reserves are very big, dense and ample. If a man has kumki or any unreserve which is more accessible to him, he certainly will not be a fool to walk a longer distance to get his requirements only from the reserve. There is no particular charm in the reserve. If on the other hand he does go to it, it is because he cannot do without it. We feel that the cancellation of the concessions in the interior reserves is really baseless and unjustifiable. To pick out individual cases in each village and give them permits would be a very difficult matter, and probably place the ryot at the mercy of some petty officers. Here again if there is any serious abuse the offender could easily be brought to book. At the worst a sale of the green leaves or fuel by tickets could be fixed up even for these areas.

21. It remains for us to deal only with the two points made by the Collector. Regarding the first, we regret that when the Official Memorandum of the Association was submitted to Government by the Secretary of the Association and he had been carrying on the correspondence in respect of this matter with Government, the Collector and Dewan Bahadur B. M. Hegde should have thought fit to carry on an unofficial and informal exchange of visits or correspondence regarding such an important matter. Even now the Association is ignorant of what exactly has passed between them. The Collector says he has given timely intimation, that there has been no response and that the people have altogether failed to point individual cases of hardship, whilst Mr. Hegde says (vide his letter to the Secretary dated 26—6—1935) that he has done everything that was possible. The fact remains however that the people in general did not know of the projected visit or of the objects of the same. The Association too could have been officially addressed in the matter. Looking at the keen and widespread sufferings and hardships of the people it is difficult to believe that they would have kept quiet if they had any inkling of the inspection tour. We regret that such a good opportunity has thus been lost, and the result anyway, has been very deplorable from the point of view of the people.

22. We come now to the second point of the Collector namely that the time-honoured cliché(whatever it may mean) that the South Kanara ryot cultivates with immense difficulty on account of the forest being infested with wild beasts is becoming a tradition. If this were not in the report it would be really irrelevant for our immediate purpose. But as the point is there and is of some importance we beg to deal with it. In the first place nowhere in the report do we see any actual attempts made by the Collector to see the trouble to the crops from the pigs or other wild beasts or his having asked any particular set of people to show it to him, and their failure to do so. The charge is general and vague. In the second place from our own experience in many parts of the district we have no hesitation in saying that the pig menace is serious (in fact to our mind in the matter of the loss of crops it is the most serious) and that cultivation has become immensely more difficult now than in the past on account of the reserves getting more and more dense and also because of their being created in places where there were no reserves before. This is neither a story nor a mere tradition. It is not difficult to show actual cases of such hardships. It is a wonder why ryots who are said to have been asked by the Collector refrained from doing so. In fact a perusal of the report made by the Peoples' Committee in regard to the forest villages of the Puttur Taluk in May 1931 to which both of us were signatories and which was made after a personal inspection is one long story of the deterioration and gradual ruin of agriculture in these parts on account of the reserves, and the pig trouble is very prominently mentioned therein.

The facts stated in the said report have been practically accepted by Government and even the revenue reduced at the resettlement. Everywhere the destruction of cattle by panthers and tigers infesting the reserves is on the increase. From the figures given to us by the people of Sitanadi (Nadpal village) we find in the 12 months of 1934, the 11 ryots of the small colony there lost by tiger kills alone 34 heads of cattle (14 injured or dragged away from the very cowpens) valued roughly at Rs. 1,240/-. Everywhere in these areas guard has to be kept at night in petty watch-huts in the very midst of the fields to ward off and drive away herds of pigs. In times of heavy monsoon with the fear of wild beasts all round (in the belt between Charmadi and Sampaje also of wild elephants) it is certainly not for pleasure or fun that one or two members of each family have to go and set watch and spend sleepless nights in these huts particularly during the time when the crops begin to bear corn. In the sister district of North Kanara (and other districts of the Bombay Presidency) where forest conditions are not dissimilar to those of ours, the Government of Bombay appointed in 1922 a mixed committee of officials and non-officials and their report on this very pig trouble establishes the truth of the same 'story'. It is indeed surprising that after spending so many years in this district a superior officer like the Collector whose words naturally carry weight with Government should have made such a remark. But that is a misfortune of the people of this district.

X

23. There is one other matter which really deals with the general forest policy in this district rather than with the exact matter on hand. But since this has been urged before us almost everywhere during our visit, we shall mention it here. The whole policy of issuing grazing passes or permits for cattle by the forest department seems to aim at making up the necessary revenue. Passes are enforced on unwilling people whether they need it or not by forest menials because of their capacity to get easy convictions from the subordinate magistracy. Even if people do not want passes, and they have their own kumki or unreserves in the vicinity sufficient for grazing, as for instance in the case of several people living in Wandse town, still if a man does not take a pass for a certain number of cattle which the guard insists upon, his cattle are driven by the guard right into the reserves and a false case of trespass foisted on him. Convictions follow as a matter of course in forest cases. It is really heart-rending that in the name of justice these things should go on in broad daylight. These are not mere stories but are every day facts which we are prepared to prove in an open and public enquiry if the department is willing to face it. Calender Case No. 312/1934 on the file of the 2nd class Sub-Magistrate of Kundapur reported by the forest guard of the Herur block against 5 neighbouring residents to bring them to book in a similar case is indeed a peculiar one. In that case the accused were acquitted. The judgment in that case, of which we have a certified copy, makes interesting reading. The learned Magistrate who tried the case seems to have taken the trouble to go and inspect the spot and he found the complaint not proved, if not also false. But how difficult to get such acquittals with the continuous fear in the Magistrates of their being pulled up by their superiors. The same story of getting up false cases by the guards in the matter of the passes was stated to us in the village of Nadpal. Everywhere near the town reserves have been sown with Hopea, the trees of which are sometimes more than 10, 20 or even 30 feet high. Still cattle with passes are not allowed to go into these reserves. But the wonder is that these people are compelled to take out passes for their cattle for the reserve of Jadkatt, 8 miles away, and yet this is a fact. Nobody can believe that the cattle actually do go there or that the forest department expects them to go. But to make up the necessary revenue and escape false cases the residents have willy-nilly to pay for the passes.

[illegible]
2-(A)

24. When we were about to conclude our tour we were informed that the Hon. the Law Member was coming to this district, in this very connection almost forthwith. So we hastened to Mangalore in the hope of seeing him and pursuading him to verify the numerous things we had seen particularly in the Herur and Kursegudde blocks and in the villages of the vicinity. We at once addressed a communication to Messrs. U. C. S. Bhat and A. B. Shetty, M. L. Cs, who were then at Ootacumund, to make a pressing request to the Hon. Member to come down at once. Mr. Shetty had left the place before our letter reached him. But we were informed by Mr. Bhat that whilst there was some basis for the rumour of the Hon. Member's immediate

visit in May it had been put off to sometime in September next. We only hope that timely intimation would be given to the Secretary of the Association and that the Hon. the Law Member would be prepared to give a sufficient number of days and visit the several places to be pointed out by the Association and see all things for himself.

Mangalore,
30th June 1935.

M. Shiva Rao.
K. R. Karant.

Saraswathi Printing Works, Ltd., Mangalore.

Pl. desp.
2 drafts.

1-2
1/8

Fwd.
m. 1-8.35

Communication sent
by Hon. Law M's
fixing them on 2nd Dec.

14

Devt. Depst.

Letter No. 3156 E/35-18 27-7-35

To
The Hon'l Secretary
The South Kanara Landholders
Association,
Mangalore.

Sir,

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter Ref. No. 115 of 14.7.35, addressed to the Hon. the Law Member regarding forest grievances in South Kanara. A further communication will be sent to you after the date of H.M.'s visit to South Kanara has been fixed.

I have &c.

26.7.35

27.7.35

27/7/35

P.T.O.

15

Dev. Depn

E. R. Sent on 3 10 35

C.N. 3156 I. From the Hony. Secy., South Kanara Landholders' Association, Rep. no. 115, d. 14/7/35

Endt. No. 3156 I/35-2, 27-7-35

Referred to the C.C.F. for an early report ~~The report should deal exhaustively with the subject and should insert~~ on the several points raised by the association.

JaR
26/7/35

26.7.35

27/7/35

Fr. 1.8.35.

To the C.C.F.

with copy of letter recd.

E.R. 3/9/35

Dev. 4565-I
11-10-35

Ref. No. 167

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
11 OCT 1935
DEVELOPMENT

Kodialbail, Mangalore,

Dated 6th October, *193*5.

From

M. R. Ry. K. R. Karant Avl., B. A., LL. B.,
Hon. Secretary, The South Kanara Landholders' Association,
MANGALORE.

The Under-Secretary to Government,
Development Department,
Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3156-I/35-1 dated 27th July 1935 and the visit of the Hon. the Law Member to this district regarding the forest grievances, I understand that the forest department here is preparing an answer to the report submitted by the South Kanara Landholders' Association with my letter Ref. No. 115 dated 14th July 1935 and collecting statistics with reference thereto.

A

I shall be thankful if I could be furnished with a copy of any such answer or objections to the report so that the Association may have its say on the matter. Otherwise we shall be in the dark as to what the department is saying as often happens in such matters. In fact originally this Association submitted a memorandum in November 1933 to the Hon. the Law Member. A report upon it was made by the Conservator of Forests and the Collector of the district of which neither notice was given to the Association nor even a copy supplied and it was only in response to a question in the Legislative Council that a copy of it was placed on its table. To avoid such a situation, and in fairness, I request that any reply to our objections that may be submitted by the forest department or by the Collector may be supplied to me in time to enable us to answer or correct any statements contained therein so that Government may finally be in a better position to arrive at a proper and just conclusion of this long vexed question.

(5)

Your obedient servant,

K R Karant

Dev. Depn

Supdt.

The main file on the subject has been submitted to Hon. in connection with a D.O. received from the C.C.F. regarding Hon's visit to S. Kanara. This may await the return of the file.

Since returned
RB

Regr
15 Cons

The question of furnishing a copy of the reports of the D.F.O. and Conservator to the South Kanara Landholders Association may be considered after the reports are received.

RB
15.2.

Whose reports? Has not a report been obtained? Please see the papers at pgs 18-35 supra

JCR
15/2/35

Received vide pgs 18-35 u.

18

Dev. 4687-I
17-10-35

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Received 19   Registered 19

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
17 OCT 1935
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Subject.

Forest Concessions- Report of the South Kanara Landholders' Association.

ENCLOSURES.
No. ....
....
Spare copies ....

Refce No. 5689/35-Cl.

Station Chepauk, Madras., Dated the 15th October 1935.

From (Name) T.A. Whitehead Esq., I.F.S.,

(Designation) Ag. Chief Conservator of Forests,
Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
-Development Department.

Sir,

Page 15 infra

Ref:-From the Government-Development Department Endorsement No.3156-I/35-2, dated the 27th July 1935.

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x Pages 21-25 infra

I submit a copy of the report x of the District Forest Officer, North Mangalore, on the report of the South Kanara Landholders' Association, together with copies of the Collector's x and Conservator's endorsements thereon.

x Page 26 infra

Page 20 infra

2. The District Forest Officer has written this report after local inspection and enquiry. The report deals fully with the points raised in the report of the

Landholders'

Landholders' Association. The Conservator intends to tour in South Kanara before the Hon'ble the Law Member visits the locality in November next.

M.F. Bridge
16/X/30
for Ag. Chief Conservator.

Enclosures:- Printed report in original and copies of
District Forest Officer's report and
Collector's and Conservator's Endorsements
and two enclosures (B) & (C).

G.S.15/10-

10

Endorsement of the Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund Circle, Ref.No.M.2224/35, dated 4th October 1935 on Mangalore North Dt. Forest Officer's Ref.on C.No.1939/F/35/C.1, dated 8th September 1935 to the Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund Circle.

Ref.No.M.2224/35, dated 4th October 1935.

Submitted to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, with reference to Chief Conservator's Ref.No.5689/35/C.1, dated 7th August 1935.

The following enclosures, received from the District Forest Officer, are also submitted for favour of perusal and return.

Ⓓ C.No.25/35 (2 pages).

Ⓐ O.R. file 97/34-35 (54 pages).

I hope to tour in South Kanara before the visit of the Law Member in November.

Forest Conservator's Office,
Ootacamund Circle,
Ootacamund, 4th October 1935

(Sd.) G.C. Robinson,
Ag. Conservator of Forests,
Ootacamund Circle.

Copy of Ref.on C.No.1939/F.35.Cl., dated 8th September 1935 from the District Forest Officer, Mangalore North, to the Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund Circle, Ootacamund, through the Collector of South Kanara.

Sub:-Report of the South Kanara Landholders' Association-Forest Concessions.

Ref:-No.M.2224/1935, dated 10th August 1935.

I received the above reference and the report on 14-8-1935 while I was on tour. After that date, I camped at Coondapur. Baindur, Kirimanjeshwar, Wandse and Hebri and inspected all the areas referred to in this report and made all possible enquires to find out the truth about the allegations made in the report. I toured in these places from 14-8-1935 to 2-9-1935.

2 Two members of the Committee of the South Kanara Landholders' Association first of all went to Baindur (or Kirimanjeswara) inspected certain villages and two reserved forests for two days, then went to Wandse, where they do not say that they did any inspection but only saw some people, then went to Hebri the next day and from there they returned to Mangalore apparently without any further inspection and wrote their report. This report embodies what the villagers represented to them and that this report is not in any way a fair minded and balanced review of this problem.

In my replies I have proved that most of these statements are unfounded or exaggerated and in cases where there is any truth, I have admitted it.

4 The real trouble is that in a few villages mostly near the sea coast in Coondapur Taluk, there is not enough manure leaf

in

in their kumakies and the unreserves near to them, but if they care to go a few miles into the interior from 5 to 10 miles, there are extensive unreserves wherefrom they can collect all they want. This they are unwilling to do, because there are reserves nearer than these unreserves. They think it is far cheaper to get their requirements from these reserves by stealing or by other illegal means and their agitation is to make the denudation of these reserves legal.

5 Finally I may be permitted to make a suggestion. If some of the Committee members will take the trouble of touring with me for a month, I am confident that I shall prove to them with facts and figures in each locality that what they have written is not correct and that the so-called difficulties of the cultivators are all imaginary or exaggerated. If my conclusions are wrong, they could convince me of that fact. In that case both parties will know where they stand. I am convinced that the present report of the committee is absolutely superficial, and the conclusions arrived at are entirely based on the representations of irresponsible and self interested villagers and these gentlemen did not take the trouble to verify these with actual state of affairs. This I have proved in my remarks against each para of the report. Very little can be learnt by a hurried tour for a few days. A close study of the case will be a very good lesson to all concerned and put an end to future misrepresentation.

p 4 supra

6 Paragraph 3.- It is now clear that the so-called hardship is felt only at Kirimanjeshwar, Baindur, Wandse, Hebri and Nadpal. In paragraph 5 it is admitted that at Golihole and Shankernarayana there is no trouble. Page [illegible] supra

Paragraph

pp 4-5 supra

Para 6 Report 7 Paragraph 10.- If what is stated in the report of the Forest Enquiry Committee of South Kanara Landholders' Conference is true, it is but fair, that the names and other particulars of the villagers who are said to have bribed the Guard, are given to me so that I might put in a complaint to the Police. Beyond this I am not able to offer any remarks regarding these alleged illegal transactions. I am led to believe that full names and other particulars of these people are not given because most of these might turn out to be accused in some Forest offence or their relations. "N.M." item (5) is perhaps Nagappa Manja and is the accused in the case referred to in paragraph 23 of this report.

x. p.17 supra

Para 7 Report 8 Paragraph 11. I made enquiry regarding the so-called inspection of the members to Herur Reserved Forest. It was all a pre-arranged affair by the interested party. These gentlemen were taken along a foot path which was all swept clean and all dry leaves on both sides removed the day before and some old women previously sent to collect dry leaves to be photographed by these gentlemen. From this report one will think that they inspected the whole of this reserve; and as a matter of fact, they walked along a foot path for two or three miles near the southern portion of the reserve. I also inspected this reserve. No doubt dry leaves were removed to a great extent. It might be with the connivance of the beat guard. During the period from 1-1-1935 to 20-5-1935, ten Forest offences against 14 people were reported from this reserve for the illicit removal of dry leaves.

9 This reserve (by reading the report) will appear to be a neglected spot by the Superior Officers of the Forest Department. Mr. Griffith used to camp at Kirimanjeshwar very often and Mr. Abdul Karim the next District Forest Officer camped there on the 14th and 15th May 1935.

During this year from the 1st January 1935, the Range Officer inspected this reserved forest on the following dates:-- 27-1-1935, 24-2-1935, 20-3-1935 and 29-4-1935, i.e. every month. If such a wholesale corruption existed here, it is strange that this was never brought to the notice of these Officers till now.

10 That the protection of this reserve was reported by the Range Officer in April last as not satisfactory and the beat Guard was transferred. About giving false cases, I do not know how far it is true. During my tour I personally enquired into several, more than a dozen, cases during the past two months. In one case only, I had little doubt and in all the rest the people freely came and admitted the offence they were charged of. In one case three young men were charged for illicit removal of green leaf removed from an area open to concession, but cut from standing trees and not from shrubs. One boy stoutly denied that he cut the leaf from any tree and that he was caught only outside the reserve. The statements of the guards were slightly contradictory and hence I withdrew this case. Further the Range Officers personally enquired into many cases and if reporting false case is a mamool that would have come to light.

11 Paragraph 12. I wonder how these gentlemen, without making any other enquiry than by seeing a few trees the barks of which were removed, make the remark:- "It is a pity that superior Officers who inspect these reserves have not taken necessary action in the matter". Did they enquire from the superior Officers if this matter was ever known to them? They did not, and to pass a judgment by looking at one side of the case only, is the way in which both these gentlemen who are lawyers by profession, are accustomed to act, I believe. Seventeen "mathi" trees in this locality were found with a portion of bark removed so early as 16-12-1934 and was enquired

enquired into by the Range Officer on 13-1-1935 and orders passed. The connected paper is herewith enclosed (Flag B). (D) This was an offence in which the offender was unknown.

Para 8 Enq 12 Paragraph 13.- These gentlemen need not have wasted a film to snap-shot old women carrying dry leaves and fuel, which was pre-arranged for them. This reserve was inspected by the Range Officer on 8-1-35, 15-2-1935, 5-3-1935, 3-4-1935 and 15-5-1935 during this year before these gentlemen inspected this area. Six forest offences against 17 people were reported from 1st January 1935 upto 20-5-1935 from this reserve for illicit removal of dry leaves. I inspected this reserve recently and found that the protection was not at all bad though signs of illicit removal of dry leaves were noticed.

Para 7-8 Enq 13 Paragraph 14.- These villagers were informed that this department will sell headload chits for a nominal value for the removal of dry leaves from the reserved forests and a special duty Forester was posted for this. After wide publicity and pursuasion he was able to sell 186 headload tickets for Kursegudde and 56 for Herur reserved forests in February 1935 and thereafter, there were no sales. There is one Fuel coupe each in Kursegudde and Herur reserves and the contractors were instructed to sell dry leaves from these coupes. Only 14 head loads were sold from Kursegudde Coupe and none at all from Herur Coupes. These coupes are not far away from the villages. In fact they do not want any kind of restriction.

Para 8 Enq 14 Paragraph 15.- The demand for green leaf manure is not much. I have inspected several of these reserves during the past two months, i.e., during the season of green leaf manure, and I did not notice illicit removal on any appreciable extent. No doubt stray cases were noticed here and there.

Fuel

15 Fuel coupes contractors have been instructed to permit the removal of green leaf from their coupes and from the conversation I had with several of them, they are very willing to do so for a nominal price and even at times free but there is no demand.

16 Paragraph 16.- (i) I inspected this area in August and my impression is that there is absolutely no difficulty for green or dry leaf manure for areas north of Uppunda (Baindur) river. The cultivated area near Kirimanjeshwar is extensive and kumaki land is not sufficient. These coastal villagers have miles and miles of extensive unreserves extending upto Kollur and there are good roads through the middle of this area, but these are not used. They want their requirements very close to them. Compared with other districts, such as ~~Innevelly~~ Tinnevelly where I saw green manure leaf purchased and carted over 50 miles spending several days, these people, if they are prepared to go upto 10 miles all their requirements can be got each trip taking two days at the most. Unless they denude all the reserved forests close to them, they will never go so far. [illegible]

17 Several people have got good "hadis" and "Kumakies". The people whose kumakies are bare and who make the most noise are the absentee (and rich) landlords who lease their fields on temporary tenure to the highest bidder. These tenants having no permanent interest in their holdings, denude the kumaki.

(ii) When these gentlemen talk of "bitti" I suppose it will be interesting for them to know that, when these reserved forests in the coastal areas of Coondapur Taluk were open to concessions, "The big ryots used to make the poor tenants either do "bitti" work or supply free of cost six head loads of dry leaves, dry fuel or green leaves every week for about three months in the year, on the plea that it is they who fought and got the concessions." I am quoting this from a report.

[illegible]

(iii) Please see answer to para 18 below for fuel.

(iv) "Muli grass" is allowed to be removed free from all the reserved forests of this division.

18 Paragraph 17. In Nadpal village, the area of kumaki and unreserve is 1987 acres most of which is unused by the people. Whether kumaki is separated from the unreserve or not, no body makes any difference between the two. The Forest Department has no hand in the management of these lands. The Forest Department never prevented a single person from putting up any fence in this village as long as the fence is outside the reserved forest. The fact whether the villagers have removed anything from the kumaki or unreserve can be ascertained by a local inspection. All that they want they have removed and I saw this when I camped in this village for a week last month. Not a single villager informed me anything about their grievances.

Page 9 Ref 19. Paragraph 18. The main reason why the people do not want to get their manure leaf from the coupes under working is that there are other areas in the reserved forest nearer to their lands, and the other reason is that they want to get their requirements free and do not want to pay anything. There are six annual fuel coupes in Coondapur Range ranging from two to 6 miles from the village the average area of the coupe being about 60 acres.

20 It is not at all true to say that the felling in the coupe is done "at one stroke" The felling goes on practically nine months in the year and in some cases even 12 months. If the villagers want to remove the whole quantity of manure leaf from the coupe before the trees are felled in July and August they are welcome to do so. The difficulty alleged for the removal of dry leaf is all imaginary. No one ever wants them to remove the dry leaf from the felled area. Dry leaf is to be removed from the unfelled portion from under standing trees. The following table will show the quantity of various kinds of forest produce removed by the villagers for their domestic and agricultural requirements from these coupes sold to them at reduced rates by the coupe contractors from 1-6-1934 to 31-5-1935 i.e. one year.

Statement showing fuel and gutta headloads sold by coupe contractors in Coondapur Range, during 1934-35 (1-6-34 to 31-5-1935).

13848

Sl. No.	Description of produce.	Karnigudde Fuel coupe II.	Karnigudde Fuel coupe III	Guruvankote C. III.	Kursegudde C.IL	Kursegudde C.III.	Herur C.III	Chittoor Coupe III.	Jennalane Coupe III.	Remarks.
1.	Brushwood	1102 head loads.	1745 Head loads.	3063 Head loads.	1102 Head loads.	6471 Head loads.	365 Head loads.	10 cart loads.	--	--
2.	Faggot fuel (chowks)	-	-	-	12	102	82	108¾	22	--
3.	Wooden poles	107 head loads.	58 head loads.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Dry leaves	-	-	-	-	14 head loads	-	-	-	-
5.	Mathi barks Head loads.	44	32	-	-	-	94	147	55	-

It will be seen from this that the villagers purchased at Re.0-0-3 per head load of 13,848 head loads of brushwood fuel from these coupes and also 327 cowks of faggot wood or another 13080 head loads, i.e., in all about 27,000 head loads. This fact will show that these coupes are not at all inconveniently situated. If the villagers can go to these coupes for firewood, why should not they go there for manure leaf also?

p. 5-16, Supra.

Paragraph 19~~:-(1)~~ Some years ago there were two panchayats formed for the reserves of Baindur, Karnigudde, Kadike, Sarpanamane and Savantagudde and the Presidents of these Panchayats were such influential gentlemen as the late Rao Sahib Yedthare Annappa Shetty and his son Mr.Alandur Ramaya Shetty. The

The result was mismanagement, illicit felling and forest fires and the protection of these reserves suffered very badly. These panchayats ceased to exist from 1927-28. It is gratifying to note that these gentlemen admit, I am afraid, unwittingly that "Protecting the reserves from reckless cutting which must be inevitable when thousands of men and women deal with the reserves day in and day out ......" It was to point out this fact that the Forest Department has been struggling for the past several years.

* p 20 supra

22 Now they want to manage Kursegudde Reserve under Panchayat. From the statement given (in para 18 above) it will be seen that from the coupes in this reserve the adjacent villagers purchased as many as 7503 faggot fuel in head loads and 114 chowks or another 4560 head loads, i.e., in all over 12,000 head loads of faggot wood. This is the most important reserve which supplies the requirements of coastal villagers and yet these gentlemen do not want any coupe here. What will they do to meet this enormous demand of the poor people who want faggot wood in head loads? Where there is such a keen demand for firewood and when immediately the supply is cut off for the sake of forming a panchayat, the result will be obvious. This one proposal of the committee will show that they have not gone into this question with any intention of solving the problem.

23 Vigilence or Advisory Committee will be composed of gentlemen who will sit at home and will never see the reserves. It will only be a paper scheme. It will be another name for a Panchayat which is admitted to be impossible.

para 13, p 15 above

24 ~~(19)~~ (ii) In paragraph ~~(14)~~ above I explained that the department is issuing tickets for the removal of dry leaves from the reserved forest and there was very little response. I do not understand how the issue of tickets at a nominal value will prevent the abuse.

25 There are 25 reserved trees in this Presidency of which the following can be omitted as far as this district

is concerned:-

(1) Pterocarpus Santalinus	Not found in this district.
(2) Hardwickia binata	
(3) Tamarandus indica	Not a forest tree.
(4) Shorea tabura	Not found in this district.
(5) Shorea robusta	
(6) Shorea Thamboggia	
(7) Basia latifolia & Longifolia	Not very important.
(8) Chloroxylon sweetania	Not found here.
(9) Pongymia glabra	Very rare and unimportant.

There are 15 classified trees in this district of which the following can be removed as far as the restriction for the cutting of manure leaf is concerned:-

(1) Cedrela toona	Only found in timber forests of the interior.
(2) Euginia gardneri	
(3) Cocus nucifera	These are not forest trees.
(4) Borassus flabelliformis	
(5) Areca catechu	

This will leave a balance of 26 trees of both reserved and classified. I do not know why the people are troubled about such a long list of classified and reserved trees. Only those gentlemen who sit at the table and read the list are troubled. The villagers know very well what to cut and what not to cut. It is not due to ignorance that reserved and classified trees are cut. It is a deliberate act. Reducing the number of trees which are not found in this district or which are found only in inaccessible places will not reduce crime. However much we may reduce the list, we cannot exclude all the Terminalias, the leaf of which is what the villager will always cut.

16 19 (iii) Removal of dry leaves illicitly from closed areas was observed by me everywhere, the difference from place to place only being in the quantity removed.

27 19(iv) If dry fuel removal is permitted, the villager

31

will see that he makes the green tree dead in the forest and then remove it as dry. Dry fallen twigs alone picked up by hand is another matter. I have shown in paragraph 18 that the department has made provision for it by opening coupes and the people are purchasing firewood in head loads on a nominal value of Re.0-0-3 per head load.

28 (v) Muli grass is at present allowed free, but thorn is not. Thorn includes important fuel species also. Thorny climbers alone is differnt.

" Para 29 Paragraph 21. If the Association only intimated to this -- department their intended tour, they could not have written such a report, which is absolutely superficial and one-sided. They could have understood the real situation and would have modified their views.

Vide " Para 30 Paragraph 22. It is absurd to say that the reserves near the cultivation are getting more and more dense. The reverse is the case. In olden days the whole land was a dense evergreen jungle. In the midst of this, people started cultivation. From that time onwards, the Forest growth has been decreasing foot by foot from the cultivated land until now when most of the areas outside the reserves have been denuded. No forest reserve was created where there was no forest before. The statement "also because of their being created in places where there was no reserve before" is not true because within the past several years, no new reserve has been formed in this division. The real fact is that forests outside the reserved forest are disappearing rapidly and consequently wild animals also are decreasing. I have toured in this district almost continuously during the past three months, I never heard a case of any serious damage to cultivation by wild animals.

31 Paragraph 23. About the policy of issuing grazing permits these gentlemen are entirely mistaken and very badly misinformed. The real fact is that the people are unwilling to purchase grazing permits even for half the number of cattle which they take to the Reserved forest for grazing. Grazing season -- commences on the 1st July every year. During the months of July and August of this year, 24 Forest Offences were reported

4292/

for grazing 158 animals without permits. On 17-8-1935 when I was inspecting Baindur Reserve, I found some men grazing cattle inside the reserve. On my checking the cattle with the permits with them, five cattle were found in excess. They had with them 15 cattle and permits only for 10. This is happening every day and everywhere in the district.

32 About the story of Nadpal related by your friends in this paragraph, they must be astonished to know that what they stated with so much confidence in the report is nothing but a story and not a fact. The Forest Department has not issued any grazing permits to the people of Nadpal for Jatkatmale reserve. Nadpal people always get permits for Someshwar and New Someshwar reserves which are very close to them. From such facts furnished to them, these gentlemen complete their picture of the misery of the villagers. Hatkatmale Reserve is within a mile of the western portion of Nadpal village and not 8 miles. Further Jatkatmale Reserved forest is closed to grazing. Then how will the Forest Department issue permits and compel the -- villagers? Para 23, [illegible]

(A)

33 This Office records connected with C.C.No.312/34 on the file of the II Class Magistrate, Coondapur is herewith submitted. A perusal of the judgment will show what poor excuse the Magistrate had in throwing out the case. Absolutely nothing against the subordinates or the Department is proved in this case.

Conclusion.

34 I have studied the agricultural conditions of the people of the following districts during the past 27 years of my service:- Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Bellary, Chittur, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar, Tinnevelly and South Kanara. In no other district I have seen people so much favoured by nature and Government as in South Kanara. Where else have they got kumaki i.e. free land all round their holdings to a width of 100 yards free of charge, paying no assessment ? Where else have they got so much unreserves all near to the cultivation ? In which other districts have agricultural people been given these concessions inside the reserved forests? The maxim that the favoured child is a spoilt child is applicable here. With all this help from nature and Government

I have never come across a more backward people than the villagers of South Kanara.

35 In the matter of living, I have never seen people living in such insanitary conditions as the villager of South Kanara. Cattle shed is close to his house. Layer after layer of manure leaf is put in the shed accumulating all the dung and urine and the wretched cattle are driven into it. The cattle come out in the morning fully smeared with dung and urine always followed by a cloud of flies. The result is that cattle all die out soon and those that survive a few years of this treatment are miserable specimens. It is a wonder to me how people could live so close to these cow sheds emitting such stink and breeding swarms of flies. The court yards of the houses where people live are never -- swept during the rainy season. Instead a layer of grass, straw or leaf is spread everywhere which is allowed to rot. The living house is never constructed on a raised ground above the level of the surrounding land, but is always on hill side cut-down and below the level of the hill side. The result is that during the rains, the floor of the house is always damp and the court yard always miry. It is my unfortunate experience to spend one night in such a house of a well-to-do villager in the course of my tour during the rainy season in 1932 when I was caught between two unfordable swollen streams. It is no wonder that the villagers are all unhealthy and they suffer from chronic malaria. These gentlemen who wrote the report want us to believe that malaria is due to the result of reservation. If they spent one day in the house of a villager as I did, they would have never written as they did.

r para 17 p 26

36 As I stated above, the kumakies of most of the righ and absentee landlords have been ruined. Extensive areas of unreserves also have become bare. Near the sea coast of Coondapur Taluk, even roots of trees and shrubs in the unreserves have been dug up for firewood. The unreserve

25/14

is "no man's land" and everybody is welcome to do as he likes. Now these people want to get rid of the reserved forests also to suffer the same fate. I can understand the ignorant villager, but not the educated people who back them up.

37 For improving the present state, the first thing that the people should do is to improve their own kumakies. More protection for a few years will restore them to such a condition as to yield manure leaf and firewood. No planting up with forest tree is necessary. The climate with over 150 inches of rainfall per annum is so favourable to spontaneous tree growth, that, given necessary protection, nature itself will reclothe these areas.

38 The next item is that those, whose kumakies are insufficient must take on darkhast sufficient land from the adjacent unreserves. In every village we have extensive areas of such unoccupied land. Here also no planting of trees is necessary. If such land is protected by a fence or mud wall, tree growth will reappear. As soon as such land is removed from the category of "no man's land" and becomes the property of a -- private individual an ordinary villager will not dare to -- encroach upon it.

39 After doing the above two items of work and if they find that they are still in need of manure leaf and firewood, it is then they must approach the Government for help from the reserved forest. People who will not help themselves do not deserve any outside help.

40 It is very difficult even for these educated people to believe that these Reserved Forests are constituted and --

and protected entirely for the benefit of the inhabitants present and future. If the Government are to sacrifice these national estates to satisfy the clamour of the -- ignorant villager who is not capable of looking into the future, it is certain that future generations will suffer. At the same time the policy of the Forest Department, is that all legitimate needs of the present day are met from these reserves, without deteriorating the forest growth.

Sd/- E.V.Padmanabhan,

14-9-35

District Forest Officer,
Mangalore North.

--

R.O.C.3615-35-B1.

Forwarded.

Agric 35, p. 33 Supps

Mr.Padmanabha Pillai must not attack the 'loose box' system of making manure (last para) because it is recommended by the Agricultural Department.

The "tour" of the Committee was really a most -- miserable effort when it is boiled down to days and places.

Sd/- ...
Collector.

20-9-35.

Dev. 3606-I
17-8-35

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
17 AUG 1935
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
Cur. No.
OOTACAMUND CIRCLE

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dev. Depths.

Yenvadi block Reserve Forest

[illegible]

Meravalli block R. F.

[illegible]

grievances

[illegible]

[illegible]

S/D. V. M. Hegde

14-8-35

(address) V. M. Hegde

S. V. C. S.

Puranankula Heriadka

S: Kanara

37

We Submit our Grievances in respect of reserve forests Gvvadi block R.7 and Neera block RF in S. Kanara Dt and pray that the Govt would kindly see their way to alleviate the grievances referred to & protect us.

V M Hegde

Kanady
Naik

38

To,

The Board Of Revenue & Forest.

Land Revenue, Madras.

Humble petition of the undersigned villageres of Bommerbettu Balisavira Kudi and Permanki Villages of Udipi Taluk and Neera and Kanajar villages of Karkal Taluk.

Dated 15-8-1932.

Respectfully showeth as follows.-

1. By an order Mis no. 423 dated 29-7-1930 by the Chief Conservator of Forests, a circular No.621/1932 has been issued and notified to the petitioners cancelling all their rights and privileges that were being hitherto enjoyed by them in the above mentioned Reserved Forests from many years fast. In consequence thereof, the petitioners are put to considerable loss and inconvenience.

Assistant ... Chief Sect.
10 AUG 1935

2. That the Conservator of Forests has not assigned the reasons why he took this extreme step in cancelling the petitioners rights in the Reserve Forests.

3. That the petitioners are rendering free assistance to the Forest Department in conserving the Forests.

4. That the petitioners have so far not violated any rules pertaining in the said forest. On the other hand, they have been rendering all assistance to the department without any consideration therefor.

5. That the petitioners learn and verily believe that the Conservator of Forests has issued this order of restraint in view of the fact that owing to carelessness on the part of some villagers some forests unconnected with this have been swept away by fire.

6. That the petitioners being mainly cultivators will find it almost impossible to cultivate their lands or carry on their vocation in life, i.e., agriculture effectively if this order should be enforced.

7. That ff the privelge be denied, the petitioners will be subject to be told misery and hardship.

8. That the lands of the petitioners will be left uncultivated and in consequence whereof ~~thye~~ they will find hard to pay up the assessment dues.

9. That the petitioners further submit that in the event of this order being enforced they have no other means or place to rear their cattle.

10. That the petitioners pray that this order of restraint by the Conservator of Forests may be set aside and the rights of the villegers in the above said reserved forests map be restored.

(True copies)

[illegible]

[illegible]

(S/D. [illegible])

1) తా 23.9.33 [illegible]

2) తా - [illegible] 1935 [illegible]

[illegible]

3) [illegible]

4) [illegible] 1933 [illegible]

[illegible]

5) [illegible]

6) [illegible]

(True copy) S/D [illegible]

Translation of the petition on p 57 infra

Proceedings of the ryots of Bommisabettu, (h)
Udipi Tk – S Kanara Dt. d/ 23.9.32

Read the Conservator's proceedings No. 560 d/ 17.12.3

The ryots residing near Neera, Gorvadi blocks R.F. Namely the Villagers of Bommarabettu Kanajar etc. were hitherto permitted to take from the above named reserved forests dry wood, manure etc required for cultivation and for domestic purposes. These privileges have now been withdrawn in the Conservator's Proceedings quoted above. The withdrawal of these concessions have forced them to leave the lands uncultivated at a time when there is universal depression in the prices of food stuffs. Further by this prohibition, the reserves will become home of wild animals which expose the villagers residing near them to grave dangers. It is therefore prayed that the Conservator's order may be cancel

67 44

ಸನ್ 1933ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಸಪ್ಟಂಬರ ತಿಂಗಳ ತಾರೀಕು 23ರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಡುಪಿ ತಾಲೂಕು
ಬೊಮ್ಮಾರಬೆಟ್ಟು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಗುಡ್ಡೆ ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡಿದ

ವರ್ಗದಾರರ ಮೀಟಿಂಗಿನ ಪ್ರೊಸಿಡಿಂಗ್ಸು.

ಹಾಜರಿ:— ವರ್ವಾಡಿ ಮಂಜಯ್ಯ ಹೆಗ್ಡೇರು ಕೂಡಾ 100 ಜನರು.

1. ವರ್ವಾಡಿ ಮಂಜಯ್ಯ ಹೆಗ್ಡೇರು ಸೂಚಿಸಿ ಕುದಿಗ್ರಾಮ ಶ್ಯಾಮರಾಯ ಸೆಟ್ಟರು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ದಿನದ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಜಾರ್ಕಳ ನಾಗಣ್ಣ ಹೆಗ್ಡೆಯವರನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಸರ್ವಾನುಮತಿಯಿಂದ ಆರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

2. ರಿಸರ್ವ ಕಾಡಿನ ರೈತರ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಒಣಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ದರಳೆ, ಹಸಿಸೊಪ್ಪು ವಗೈರೆ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದ ವಿಷಯ ಮದ್ರಾಸು ಫೋರೆಸ್ಟು ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಟರ್ರವರ ತಾ. 16-12-1932ನೇ ನಂ. 569ನೇ ಪ್ರೊಸಿಡಿಂಗ್ಸಿನ ವಿಷಯ ತಾ. 11-1-1933ನೇ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಗಜೇಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಫೋರೆಸ್ಟು ಆಫೀಸರ್ರವರ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯ ನೋಟೀಸು ಓದಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ಅಂದರೆ ನೀರೆ, ವರ್ವಾಡಿ ಬ್ಲೋಕಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಬೊಮ್ಮಾರಬೆಟ್ಟು, ಕಣಂಜಾರು, ನೀರೆ, ವರ್ವಾಡಿ, ಕುದಿಗ್ರಾಮ, ನಿಂಜೂರು, ಪೆರ್ಣಂಕಿಲ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ರೈತರು ಅಥಪ್ರಾಕಿನಿಂದ ಒಣಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಸೊಪ್ಪು, ದರಳೆ ವಗೈರೆ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ವ ಗೃಹಕೃತ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಮೇಲಿನ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಕಾಡುಗಳಿಂದ ನಿರಾತಂಕವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇತ್ತಲಾಗೆ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ರೈತರ ಉ [illegible] ಕ್ಷೆಂತ ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಕಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತಪಡಿಸಿ ರೈತರು ಈ ಕಾಡುಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಪಡೆಯದಂತೆನೇ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದರು. ಈ ಕುರಿತು ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಜನರು ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮನವಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಟರ್ರವರು ರೈತರ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದವರಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹಸಿಸೊಪ್ಪು, ಒಣಸೊಪ್ಪು, ಬೀಳು, ಮನ್ನಾಜಾತಿ ವಿನಹ ಬೇರೆ ಜಾತಿ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲು ಮಾಫಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗಿನ ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಟರ್ರವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವುದನ್ನೂ ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತಾರದೆ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಯ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

3. ಈ ನೋಟೀಸಿನಿಂದ ಇಂಥಾ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದ ಕಾರಣ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಕಷ್ಟ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಗೃಹಕೃತ್ಯ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಾ ಉಪಯೋಗಮಾಡಕೂಡದೆಂಬುದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ಬಹಳ ಪಶ್ಚಾತ್ತಾಪವನ್ನು ತೋರ್ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇತ್ತಲಾಗೆ ದವಸ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಕ್ರಯವು ಬಹಳ ಹೀನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ನಿಂತು ಸರಕಾರದ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವರೇ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಈ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಹುಕುಂಗಳಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮವು ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಬಂಜರು ಬಿಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬಂದೊದಗುವದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಈ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತಪಡಿಸಿದ ಕಾಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಾತಂಕವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಹುಲಿ, ಚಿರತೆ, ಹಂದಿ ವಗೈರೆ ಕಾಡುಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಜನ ಜಾನುವಾರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಜೀವಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾದ ಪ್ರಸಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರಕಾರಿಗೆ ಯಾವದೊಂದು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೂ ದೊರೆಯದೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪದ್ರಕೊಡುವ ಈ ಹುಕುಂಗಳು ನಾಗರೀಕತನ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಯಾವ ಸರಕಾರವೂ ಒಪ್ಪತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.

4. ಈ ಸರಕಷ್ಟದ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ್ ದೊರೆಗಳವರಿಗೆ 1932ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಂಘದವರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಮನವಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಗಮನವೂ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಕುರಿತು ಈ ಸಂಘವು ಪಶ್ಚಾತ್ತಾಪಪಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಘದ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಯವರಾದ ವರ್ವಾಡಿ ಮಂಜಯ್ಯ ಹೆಗ್ಡೇರು ಈ ಪ್ರೊಸಿಡಿಂಗ್ಸಿನ ನಕಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ್ ದೊರೆಗಳವರಿಗೂ, ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಫೋರೆಸ್ಟು ಆಫೀಸರರವರಿಗೂ, ಕನ್ಸರ್ವೇಟರ್ ದೊರೆಗಳವರಿಗೂ, ಮದ್ರಾಸು ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟಿನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಲೋ ಮೆಂಬರರವರಿಗೂ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗದಾರರ ಸಂಘದ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರವರಿಗೂ, ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಾದ ಮದ್ರಾಸು ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲು ಮೆಂಬರರವರಿಗೂ, ಮತ್ತೂ ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

Secretary

(By Order)

87

42

CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
28 AUG 1935
MADRAS

~~Dev.~~ D. Dept

Ext No. 3606 I/35 dt 26.8.35

Referred to the C.C.F.
for remarks.

26/8

Asst. Secy to Govt.

28.8.35
26

28.8.35

To the C.C.F.

M.F.
28.8.

M.F.
28/8

Refr No. 5689/35-C1 dt 6.9.35

Forwarded to the Conservator
for remarks through the
Collector of S. Kanara

M. F. Bridge
6.9.
~~for~~ Chief Conservator

13.9.35

To the Conservator of Forests
[illegible] Circle.
with his enclosures in original
p 35 ct. to be returned

6.9.35

[illegible] SEP 1935

Dev. 5210-I
14.11.35

C.F. 30.

45

Forest DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
14 NOV 1935
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Received ....192 . *Registered*..........192 .

Subject.

Forest concessions - South Kanara District - withdrawal - Petitions from the villagers of Bommerbettu etc.

Dev. Dept.

Note:- Submitted for perusal - This file may also be linked with the file regarding the representation from S. Kanara Landholders Assocn.

ENCLOSURES.
No. Two petitions and Copies of reports.
Spare copies..........

Refce. No.5689/35-Cl

Station Chepauk, Madras *Dated the* 9- 11- 1935.

From (Name) T. A. Whitehead Esq., I.F.S.,

(Designation) Ag. Chief Conservator of Forests.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Development Department.

Sir,

Refce:-Government Endorsement No.3606-I/35, dated 26th August 1935.

vide Pages 44-46 infra

I submit a copy of the report of the District Forest Officer, Mangalore North on the two petitions forwarded with the Government endorsement quoted above together with copies of the Collector's and Conservator's endorsements thereon.

The Honourable the Law Member intends to tour in this district shortly in order to see the conditions for himself.

M. F. Bridge 13/11
for Ag. Chief Conservator.

DKS/11.11.

55

13/11

RECORDED
13 NOV 1952

D.Dis. No. M. 2578/35 dated 30th October 1935.

Resubmitted to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, with a copy of the District Forest Officer's report and the endorsement of the Collector of South Kanara.

279/c+179 78.
1426
7 1132 Ⓚ

2. The two reserves Vorwady and Nire are two of the six sandalwood reserves from which concessions were withdrawn from 1st April 1933 as per Chief Conservator's Proceedings Mis.No. 560 dated 17th December 1932. When issuing the above order, the Chief Conservator of Forests called for a report not later than 1st March 1933 in case any representations were made to the District Forest Officer by the ryots. In his reference dated 17th February 1933, the District -- Forest Officer, Mangalore North reported that necessary warnings were issued to the ryots regarding the withdrawal of the concessions and that no representations had been made to him. The fact was reported to the Chief Conservator of -- Forests in my D.Dis.No.3082/32-M dated 7-3-1933.

3. Even after the closure of the Reserves from April 1933, no representations have been received until August 1935. There is no difficulty for manure etc., as they are available in plenty in the adjacent areas of unreserves, porambokes and kumakies.

4. It is evident that no real hardship has been caused to the ryots and the Government may be requested to decline to interfere in the matter.

Forest Conservator's Office,
Ootacamund Circle,
Ootacamund, 30th Octr. 1935.

(sd) G.C.Robinson,
Ag. Conservator of Forests,
Ootacamund Circle.

(True copy)

45

Enclosure.

Copy of Ref. on c. No.2026/F/35-C.1, dated 3rd October 1935 from the District Forest Officer, Mangalore North to the Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund Circle, through the Collector of S.Kanara.

--

Sub: Petition of certain villagers of Udipi Taluk - closure of concessions in Vorwady Reserved Forests.
Ref: Your N.Ref. No. M.2578/35, dated 17-9-1935.

--

In resubmitting herewith the above reference I beg to state in this Office Ref.on C. No.1939/F/35-C.1, dated 8-9-1935 in reply to your Ref. No.M.2224/35, dated 10-8-1935, I wrote in detail regarding these concessions in general, and there is not much to write particulars with regard to this reserve.

[illegible] 1-35 [illegible]

2. This is one of the reserves containing sandalwood and it was for this reason that the Concession of free removal of green and dry manure leaf and dead firewood was suspended. This was a temporary concession granted by the Chief Conservator of Forests liable to be withdrawn at any time and this is not a right of the villagers as mentioned in para 2 of the petition.

3. I have inspected this reserve and some of the unreserves, porambokes and kumakies of adjacent villages. As far as I could see there is absolutely no difficulty for obtaining all the manure leaf they require from these areas. The following statement shows the extent of cultivation and the areas of lands available for the free removal of manure leaf and firewood:-

Range	Name of R.F.	Name of Village.	Land under patta. Area of cultivated wet land.	Area of garden land.	Area of dry land.	Area of kumaki.	Area of unreserved land.	Area of poramboke.	Total. of cols. 4,5 & 6.	Total. of cols. 7,8 & 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Udipi	Vorwady	Pernankila.	408.21	7.35	114.60	237	155	4.05	530.16	396.05
		Kudigrama	245.89	18.66	99.77	97	108	8.58	364.32	21[illegible]
		Kanajar.	100.00	11.00	60.00	30	300	11.00	171.00	

In spite of the fact that though there was very little of theft of manure leaf from this reserve, during this year, paddy crop is very good in these parts. A large quantity of manure leaf is yet available in kumakies and unreserves even after meeting all their requirements for the season.

4. This reserve is open to grazing and the statement made in para 9 is incorrect.

5. The underlying motive in this agitation is that the villagers do not want any kind of restriction and they want to treat this reserved forest as an unreserve for all practical purposes.

6. This is only a part of the agitation set up by the Landholders Association.

True

Copy of endorsement of the Collector of S.Kanara, thereon No. N.Dis 4597/35 dated 11-10-1935.

Forwarded.

vkk.12.11.

Devt Deptt.

Sub: Reserve forests in South Kanara - Cancellation of concessions.

C.no. 3156 T/35

To A.S.

Please see the letter from the Hon: Secy The South Kanara Landholders' Association in the C.F. The ~~file may be submitted to H.M.C.1 for orders with ref. to Para 2 at p.1 C.F.~~ Receipt of the communication may be acknowledged. A draft letter is submitted for approval.

25.7.35

2. Before Hon meets the ryots ~~[illegible]~~ it would be necessary to have the C.C.'s remarks — a draft on Ent. submitted for approval.

3. The case may be submitted to Hon. C.F. for orders as to the probable date of his visit to South Kanara and whether it will be intimated to the Secy of the Assocn. The C.C. will be asked to submit his report sufficiently early to be of use to Hon.

(Reply is submitted in the linked file).

Pl. circulate
27.7.35

Circd
27/7

Recd
27/7

H.M.C.1.

JaR
26.7.35

26.7.35

27/7/35

45

H.E.'s idea is to ~~see~~ visit S. Kanara district about the middle of Sept, after consulting Mr. Garrett - I hope Mr. Whitehead will be able to ~~be~~ join ~~[illegible]~~ in the tour -

Drafts approved.

KR

30.7.35

The draft letter and the draft endt below may issue. ~~[illegible]~~

Issue
31/7

JaR
30.7.35

Issued as letter No. 3156-I/35 d/ 29.7.35 Page 14 of
Endt. No. 3156-I/35-1 d/ 29.7.35. Page 15 of

[illegible]

D.C.No.2079/35-D1.

D 4492 I
8-10-35

Office of the Chief Conservator of
Forests, Chepauk, Madras, dated
October 7, 1935.

OCT 8 1935

My dear Henderson,

Refer 4 infm

In enclosing a copy of a Confidential D.O. from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue I write to ask whether you could kindly let me know as soon as Sir K.V. Reddi has fixed the dates for his South Kanara tour.

Yours sincerely,
T. Alliott

C.A.Henderson Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department,
Fort Saint George.

p.t.o.

Copy of D.O.No.602(Confdl) dated 3rd October 1935 from the Secretary, Board of Revenue, to the Chief Conservator of Forests.

Agency - East Godavari - Bhadrachalam and Nugur Taluks - Koya labour.

Your D.O.No.2079/35-D1 dated the 24th September 1935.

I am to request you to kindly intimate to me the date of the Hon'ble the Law Member's tour in the South Kanara district as soon as it is known, so that a suitable date may be fixed for the Conference in the East Godavari district.

Dev. Deptt.

To. A.S.

Please see the D.o. above. The case may now be circulated to Hm. for orders.

Submitted
10/10

RL
10.10.35

Dep.
9.10.35

9.10.35

Circd
11/10

Recd
5/10

H.M.C.I

53 / 57

As at present contemplated I expect to leave Madras on 2-12-35 for South Canara & reach Mangalore on the 3rd Dec. I shall tour in the district for about 7 or 8 days.

Ker
15-10-35

am telephoning to C.C.F.
Do. as well
15/10

Tours:

A Draft D.O. is submitted for approval. Attention is also solicited to para 2 of your letter at page 1 C.f. for orders whether the Secretary of the South Kanara Landholders' assocn may also be informed about ~~this~~ visit.

16-10-35

JAR
16.10.35

I think we may also inform the Collector and the Secy of the L-Holders association.

RR
17.10.35

S

17/10

A

Put up [illegible]
[illegible]

Pl. put up here
22/x.

Gen. Dept.

D.O. No. 3156-L/35-3. d. 22.10.35

Page 321, c.f.

Ref.: Your D.O. No. 2079/35-D, dated 7.10.35.

As at present contemplated, the Hon'ble the Law Member ~~Sir [illegible] Reddi~~ hopes to leave Madras on 2.12.35 for South Kanara ~~to~~ and reach Mangalore on 3.12.35. ~~and~~ the ~~tour~~ proposes tour in the District for about a week.

His Hon's note at Page 1 — N.F. for.

RR 17.10. 17/10

T. A. Whitehead Esq. I.C.S.
C.C. of [illegible]

Desp. 15-10-35.

VaR 16.10.35

Despd. 23/10

PTO

Extract from a D.O. from E.M.Gawne Esq., I.C.S., Collector of South Kanara, to the Hon'ble the Law Member, dated the 21st November 1935 :-

Mr. Karant refers to a memorandum dated November 1933. I have received a copy of this from the Chief Conservator of Forests with his reference No. 420/34, dated 14th February 1934. The memorandum was addressed to Sir M.Krishnan Nayar.

Please put up these with a note.

K.V.R (eddi).

25-11-1935.

P To

Development department.

To Asst. Secy.

This file relates to the alleged grievances of the ryots of the South Kanara district owing to the withdrawal of the forest concessions which they had hitherto been enjoying. The history of the concessions and the reasons why they were withdrawan are explained in the note at pages 9-15 of G.O.No. 1507 Dev., dated 30th October 1935. Ⓑ

2. The Second South Kanara Landholders' Conference held on the 16th February 1935 appointed a Committee consisting of three persons to inspect the areas concerned and after proper enquiry to submit a report with regard to the said hardships. One of the members was unable to join. The remaining persons, Mr. M.Shiva Rao and Mr. K.R.Karant, inspected certan areas and submitted a report. The report will be found at pages 4-13 c.f. It was referred to the Chief Conservator for report. The District Forest officer, North Mangalore (Mr. E.V.Padmanabha Pillai) has sent a full report wherein he deals with the several points touched upon by the Committee. The report will be found at pages 21-35 c.f. A statement is submitted below shewing side by side the several points urged by the Committee and the District Forest officer's reply thereto.

A at p 4 CF

para 4, p 4

p 15 CF

flag Ⓡ

3. Reference is solicited to the extract from the D.O. from the Collector of South Kanara to the H.M. and H.M.'s orders thereon at page 7 supra. The memorandum referred to therein will be found at pages 2 to 20 of G.O.No. 134 Dev., dated 26th January 1935. Ⓢ

4. The District Forest officer sums up the report in the following words :-

" I have studied the agricultural conditions of the people of the following districts during the last 27 years :- Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar, Tinnevelly and South Kanara. In no other district have I seen people so much favoured by nature and by Government as in South Kanara. With all this help from nature and Government I have never come across a more backward people than the villagers of South Kanara. I have never seen people living in such insanitary conditions as the villager of South Kanara. The kumakies of most of the rich and absentee landlords have been ruined. Extensive areas of unreserves also have become bare. Near the sea coast of Coondapur taluk even roots of trees and shrubs in the unreserves have been dug up for firewood. The unreserve is " no-man's land" and everybody is welcome to do as he likes. Now these people want to get rid of the reserved forests also. "

para 34, p 32 cf

para 35, p 33 cf

para 36, p.33 cf

5. The District Forest Officer makes the following suggestions to improve the lot of the South Kanara ryots.

(1) the people should improve their kumakies by affording protection to them ; para 37, p 34 cf

(2) those whose kumakies are insufficient must take on darkhast sufficient land from the adjacent unreserves ; para 38, p 34 cf

(3) if still they find a deficiency of manure leaf and firewood then they may think of the reserved forest. para 39, p 34 cf

Perhaps these solutions may be communicated to the ryots who assemble before the H.M.

6. In para 2 of his letter at page 1 c.f. the Hony. Secretary of the South Kanara Landholders' Association requested that intimation of the date of H.M.'s visit might be given to him. It is submitted

that intimation has already been given. Vide letter at page 6 supra. There has been no change in the date. It is also understood from H.M.'s clerk that H.M. also has recently intimated the date of his visit to the Hony. Secretary.

7. In his letter at page 16 c.f. the Hony. Secretary requests that he may be furnished with a copy of the reply of the Forest department to the Committee's report. It is submitted that the District Forest officer's report is so frank that it may not be advisable to give a copy without elaborate editing or reviewing. If necessary H.M. may ~~show it o~~r have extracts read out from it to the representatives of the people who accompany him in his tour. The District Forest officer, the Conservator and the Chief Conservator will be with him and will be able to satisfy the ryots.

8. At pages 36 to 41 c.f. will be found petitions received from the ryots of certain villages affected by the withdrawal of the concessions from the Vorwady reserved forest. This is one of the reserves from which the concessions were withdrawn because they contain sandalwood. The District Forest officer's report on the petitions will be found at pages 45-46 c.f. and the Conservator's endorsement at page 44 c.f. The District Forest officer states that there is absolutely no difficulty for obtaining all the manure leaf the villagers require from the unreserves, porambokes and kumakies of adjacent villages. He states that in spite of the fact that there was very little of theft of manure leaf from the reserve, paddy crop is good and that a large quantity of manure leaf is still available in kumakies and unreserves even after meeting all their requirements for the season.

para 3, p. 45 cf

para 3, p. 46 cf

In para 9 of the petition it is stated that if the order withdrawing the concessions is not cancelled the ryots have no other means or place to rear their cattle. The District Forest officer states that the statement is not correct as the reserve is open to grazing. He concludes by saying that the underlying motive of the agitation is that the villagers do not want any kind of restriction and they want to treat the reserve forest as an unreserve for all practical purposes.

p. 39 CF

para 4, p. 46 CF

para 5, p. 46 CF

9. The file may be submitted to the H.M. for orders. Reference is solicited to H.M.'s orders at p. 4 N.F. in the linked file.

JaR 26.11.35

26.11.35 S.

27/11

Thanks. I will have to take this file with me to [illegible] [illegible]. Please send this to me on Saturday (30th) evening, or Monday afternoon, with a note, tabulating the grievances seriatim, [illegible] & our answers.

KiR 27.11.35.

A.M.C. 1

27/11

29/11

To A.S.

A statement containing the grievances and replies thereto is submitted.

Nag (J)

JaB

30.11.35 S.

30/11

30/11

A.M.C. 1

In accordance with the promise I made in the Legislative Council that I would be visiting South Kanara District to enquire into the forest grievances, I visited the District from the 3rd to 9th December, 1935.

An account of the tour was prepared by Mr. Robinson, the acting Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund Circle, at my instance and under my instructions. This account is enclosed herein--(flag 'W').

During my tour I have had the best possible help from Messrs. Whitehead. Robinson and Pillai, the District Forest Officer and Mr. Gawne, the District Collector and Mr. Venkateswaran, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kundapur, who accompanied me in my visits to the Forests in this District. Several non-official gentlemen of the District also gave me help. They also accompanied me in my tour and gave expression to the grievances of the people in a clear manner. Mr. Karant, Mr. Bhatt, M.L.C. and Mr. Shiva Rao have taken a keen interest in the matter and urged various questions of importance upon me. I gave my best attention to the representations of these non-official gentlemen and I note below the conclusions to which I have come after a careful consideration of the various points that were raised before me.

Prior to the year 1922 no concessions were recognised by Government in the forests. But it would appear that they were enjoying all the priveleges which they now claim. About that time, however, the administration of the Forest Department for the previous 35 or 36 years of forest administration had brought to light the need for restrictions and officers in their own discretion began to impose various kinds of restrictions on the use of forest material by the people. This caused agitation and questions were put in the Legislative Council with the result that the Government were obliged to grant certain concessions ~~xx~~ and to declare them in a G. O. in the year 1924. It is stated therein that the following concessions shall be granted as an experimental measure for one year from 1-8-1924 in all the reserved forests in South Kanara.

(a) Clearing of undergrowth in all reserves (except those near the coast) to a distance of half a mile from the limits of private holdings.

(b) In the reserves near the coast clearing of undergrowth to a distance of 200 yards from the limits of private holdings.

(c) Clearing of undergrowth in all areas sown with hopea.

(d) Free removal of

(i) green manure leaves of unclassified species and dry leaves of all species.

(ii) Dead fuel.

(e) Refund of half the grazing fees in reserves where the 'Forest village system' has been introduced,

(1) if the reserves have not been burnt during the year, or if ~~k~~ in cases of accidental fire, the fire has been extinguished without delay, and

(2) if illicit fellings have not taken place.

These concessions were abused in 1929. They were withdrawn in one reserve, viz. Herur Reserve and ~~in~~

in

in 1932 the concessions were withdrawn in 12 more forests. These are -

Vide Go at (k) also Annex 4 Page 7 of Go 1186 Dev / 16-8-34 (c) cf. Page 16. [illegible]

✓ (1) Guruvankota
✓ (2) Karnigudda
✓ (3) Kursegudde
✓ (4) Harkur
✓ (5) Chittoor
✓ (6) Mudanegudde
✗ (7) Hosebettu
✗ (8) Todar ✓
✗ (9) Nire ✓
✗ (10) Vowadey ✓
✗ (11) Mavinaguly ✓
✗ (12) Kasankatte. ✓

SM

[illegible] [illegible]

In 1935 the following reserves were closed:-

Vide Go. 1335 Dev / 20-9-34 (T) (missing in the file)

✓ (1) Talaburane
✓ (2) Jarvathakadu
✓ (3) Mavinakadu.

By a notification of the Chief Conservator of Forests dated the 1st October 1934 he cancelled with the approval of Government the concessions granted in the reserved areas mentioned in the notification. In these areas were 8 reserved forests in which fuel coupes were worked, 12 reserved forests containing regenerated areas and 3 other reserves.

The concessions mentioned above ~~in an earlier part in paragraph (i)~~ ~~are~~ were thereby withdrawn in the areas specified out of the total area of the reserve.

Ever since the commencement of the cancellation of these concessions, a great agitation was being carried on both in the Press and at the District and Taluk conferences and also in the Legislative Council by asking questions and giving notices of resolutions for the purpose of getting back these concessions.

These concessions may be treated separately.

(1) Removal of dry leaf. So far as this is concerned, the concession seems to me to be a necessary one. The lands in this area are very poor. I am reliably informed that even in the best areas no tenant would give more than~~sixxm~~ six murahs per annum. This would mean three bags in the deltaic area, whereas the tenants give as much as eight to ten bags in the latter areas. This is mentioned just to show how poor the lands in South Kanara are. They are mostly of a sandy soil. No moisture is retained in the lands and though there is plentiful rain in the monsoon, it is pretty clear that nothing is retained in the soil, neither the rain water, nor even moisture.

No paty earth is available here. The cattle are poor and cattle dung is not in the least sufficient for manurial purposes. Further from time immemorial these fields have always been manured by the leaves of forests and ~~kx~~ kumakies. To cancel all concessions has undoubtedly affected the crops and there is no denying that these dried leaves would be of immense help. There is no point in stopping these concessions. People will remove these dry leaves whatever may be the rules and laws. They cannot help it. Their existence depends upon the crops of their fields and the fields do not yield any crop unless they are manured and there is no manure existing excepting the leaf in the forests. There will be only one forest guard for an area of 10 to 20 square miles and it is not possible for him to guard the whole forest. It is therefore good to make a virtue of necessity and allow freedom to carry away the dry leaf. Nor is there any point in suggesting that a small fee might be fixed for each head-load of dry leaf. As stated above, the guard cannot watch and the leaf would be removed stealthily. If, however, he was able to detect a single case, it would be attributed to a desire on the part of the guard to show that he has been safeguarding the forest.

(2)

(2) Green leaf. Then there is the question of green leaf. This too has all along been used for manuring. But this has led to misuse. When the people are allowed to get green leaf, they get not only leaf, but twigs and even branches and again there is the difficulty of preventing it. It is also difficult to find out who the culprit is, because so many people take the green leaf. In order to prevent this abuse, it seems to me desirable that the concession should not be restored so far as the green leaf is concerned.

(3) Removal of dry wood. This is for purposes of firewood. The people have enjoyed these priveleges for a long time and in the ancient records it will be found that the forests are intended for purposes of helping ryots in securing free firewood. Unfortunately again, this concession has been abused with the result that they cut the branches of trees and thereby kill them, or they would just remove the bark in the middle of the trunk on account of which the tree dies. Then they call it dry wood and remove it by cutting it. There seems to be a remedy for this, and that is that if we are only to allow the fallen wood to be removed. The abuse to a great extent can be prevented by this. If they still cut, the guard in his inspectio can discover that the wood is being cut. In such a case no question will arise whether it is the dead tree that is cut or only the live wood that is cut. All cutting should be prohibited. On the other hand fallen trees might be allowed to be removed and the guard can always distinguish between the tree that has been cut and the tree that has fallen. If after this concession is allowed, it is still found that wood is being cut, this concession can be withdrawn. In fact on the very grant of the concessions we may make it a condition that it is liable to be withdrawn if it is found that wood is cut dry or green. A fallen tree can be easily distinguished from a cut tree.

(4)

(4) There are six forests which contain sandal wood on account of which the concessions were withdrawn in the year 1932. These are -

Hosabettu,
Todar,
Nire,
Vowadey,
Mavinaguly, and
Kasankatta.

[illegible]
Pag 16 of (C)

I have seen the first three of these and actually traversed through the first. The sandalwood trees have always been there and it was considered necessary to remove the concessions only recently. The sandal trees in these six areas have never fetched any revenue to Government nor are they likely to fetch any price in the near future. It does not therefore seem necessary that it is essential to enforce the withdrawal of concessions of these six forests. As a matter of fact, there are as many sandalwood trees in unreserved forests and in the lands in which the patta has been granted and also in kumaki lands. As regards all such lands there is a condition that the people should not cut the sandalwood trees and if they are to cut, they are liable to punishment. Several prosecutions have also taken place and fines were collected. In these areas we have not prescribed any condition for the removal of firewood or of dry ~~green~~ leaves. The people are freely using these lands, subject to this one restriction of not being allowed to remove the sandalwood. If such a course is possible in the case of these kumakies, private lands and unreserves, it does not stand to reason why in~~the~~ the six forests also the ~~x~~ people should not be given the concession to remove dry leaf and fallen wood. Further it will be seen that all these six forests are minor scattered areas surrounded by cultivated land and the income derived from these forests does not even cover the salaries of the forest guards. The total income and expenditure in these forests are given below:

Name of the forest	Total income. Rs As Ps	Total expenditure Rs As Ps
Todar	46- 5- 0	141- 6- 6
Hosabettu.	71-10- 0	210-11- 0
Nire.,	87- 9- 0	328- 0- 0
Moravady	63- 0- 0	318- 2- 6
Mavanakulli	130-12- 0	406-12-0
Kasankatti.	45- 2- 0	203-13- 0.

on a further consideration I think that Panchayats are not necessary for these reserves -

omit KKR

I think the best way seems to be to form panchayats in each of these areas and hand over them to the villagers concerned and if they manage the panchayats properly for one year we can extend the concessions of removal of green leaf also from the second year. But in the first year, only dead wood and dry leaf should be allowed to be removed. Grazing, of course, should be allowed as at present on payment of a certain fee, though half of this can be given to the panchayats at the end of the year if the management is conducted properly.

Extract to [illegible]

There is one ~~condition~~ matter, however, that I should like to insist upon. I have seen enough of forest areas and one thing which has impressed me more than any other is that wherever the grant is made of the land a fence is put up and green growth is abundant, while the unreserved forest has been hacked completely, so that we cannot see even a green shrub. There is so much of unreserved land adjoining the reserved forests and if only people take care to obtain grants of these lands on patta and grow thereon their own forests, there would never be any demand for leaf or firewood from the reserved forests. The people are too lazy to undertake this task and always try to get their forests maintained by Government.

KN

There ~~are two~~ is a course~~s~~ open to them. ~~Either~~ each village will form a panchayat and take the

necessary

omit such
20/1.

necessary land on patta as village common and grow forest there for the use of the whole village. ~~or each individual pattadar can take a certain acreage of land and agree to put up a fence and grow his own forest.~~ I am inclined to think that the forest grows in these areas within five years useful for all practical purposes. I should therefore think that in allowing the concessions above mentioned, we should make it a condition that people should apply for these lands ~~either~~ on the panchayat system ~~or in the form of an individual grant and~~ and grow therein forests and as these forests will grow within five years, these concessions will be removed after five years after the date of the grant A

A Need is to carry wherever enough land is obtainable.

(5) There remains the question of grazing. This is not at all allowed in areas where Hopea is being grown, in fact in all regenerated areas. It is also the rule in the forest that where a regeneration is proceeding the people are not allowed to send their cattle for grazing for a limited period of five years. This rule, I think, is sound and should be continued. In the Sithanadhi area there is Hopea raised about 20 years ago along the side of the road. The people here represented to me that they were asked to send their cattle to forests 3 or 4 or even 6 miles from their residences, thus prohibiting them from grazing in the forests close to their houses. But this grievance was found to be unreal inas much as there is another forest in which Hopea is not raised and which is available for grazing. The only difficulty about this is that it is on a hillock and there is a climb of 100 feet from the road. I do not think that this is a sufficient reason why they are unable to send their cattle to this forest without hopea. The existing rule, therefore, will stand, though I must admit that it was very unsound to have planted hopea in the forest adjoining the road, whereas they could

have

have planted this a little further off. I suppose that the officers of the time were more concerned with the ease of supervision than with the difficulty that it might cause to the villagers in grazing their cattle.

There is a serious complaint about the grant of grazing passes. It would appear that for Budget purposes, the Forest officers estimate a certain amount as a possible revenue from this source. People are, generally, unwilling to take these passes. But in order to realise the estimated amount in which the officers are interested, guards are evidently pressed by their officers to see that the passes are sold at least to the extent of the estimated revenue. This results in the guards pressing the ryots to purchase passes which they do not want. Whether the people refuse to purchase the permits either because they cannot afford to pay or because they depend upon stealthy grazing, the fact is true and has been well established before me that the forest guards press villagers to purchase these permits. I believe that if they find that a sufficient number of permits have not been sold they would themselves come to the villagers and ask them to take the permits and the people dare not refuse the guard lest they should be molested in the 101 ways in which a guard can molest them. The remedy seems to me that special instruction should be given to the forest officers not to press for the purchase of these permits and then to estimate only that which can be reasonably and without molestation be realised.

CCF

(Before issuing final orders in accordance with the conclusions arrived at above, I should like to discuss with Mr. Whitehead on any day convenient to him in this month.)

Please telephone Session on the 26th.

Recd 17.1.36

17/1

17.1.36.

20/1/36. H. M. discussed these questions with CCF & eventually concluded that the formation of panchayats was not necessary for the 6 sandalwood forests. (p. 18 above). A copy of the minute as now edited will be sent to C.C.F. for necessary action, & the necessary extracts to Revenue for the issue of instructions in respect of the formation of panchayats to attend to the interests

20/1

To AS.

Please see Secy's orders above. A draft D.O. to the C.C.F. and a draft U.O. note to Revenue Dept are submitted for approval.

24/1/36 24/1/36 RC 25/1/36

Dev. Depr.

D.O. No. 3156-I/35-4 Dt. 25.1.36

[Dear Mr Whitehead]

Subject. Forests - S. Kanara Dt. - concessions - cancellation of

I am to enclose for your information and for necessary action a copy of the note recorded by the Hon. the Law Member, after his inspection of the forests in the South Kanara Dt. in December last.

x vide Pap 12-20 N.f.

T. A. Whitehead Esq. I.F.S.
C.C. of Forests

Despd KV 27/1/36

24.1.36

KR 25/1/36

25/1/36

Dev. Department

Subject Forests - South Kanara Dt.
Formation of Panchayats.

"A copy of the minutes as now edited ~~will~~ be sent to the C.C.F. for necessary action & the necessary extracts to Revenue for the issue of ~~necessary~~ instructions in respect of the formation of Panchayats to attend to the nurseries."
C.A.H.
20.1.36

To A.P.

M. Send C/p

× at pp. 12, 18-19 of N.F.

~~Necessary~~ Extracts× ~~of~~ from the notes recorded by the Hon. C. after his inspection of the forests in the South Kanara Dt. are placed below. They may be sent to the Revenue Department for necessary action.

D.A.
24.1.36

25.1.36

RR
25.1.36

Dis. no 3156 P/35-5
25-1-36

desp.d
27/1/36

Dev. Dept.

Pol. A.

18/6/2

The D.O. and the ins. note at pages 22-23 ante has issued. It is no longer necessary to keep the file open. The file may now be closed ~~and the papers~~

'Recorded'

3.2.36

4.2.36

5.2.36

6/2

GO 18/28 d/6-2-36
Forest. S. Kanara Dn.
Concerning inspection notes by Hm. – Papers recorded.

[Put up for remarks as to publicity]

Ⓦ

South Kanara.

Inspection on 4th December 1935.

From Mangalore we motored to GUDDADKA at mile 45 on the road to Mercara.

Proceeding along a path, at first through a bit of patta land we entered a belt of Unreserve and passing through that came to KANAKAMAJULU Reserved Forest, and following the path we emerged again onto Unreserve of MOGERU village.

KANAKAMAJULU Reserved Forest is still open to the concessions but the District Forest Officer has reported that it should be closed on account of abuse.

The extent of wet cultivation at GUDDADKA is small and the Unreserve seen at that end of the path consists of fairly good forest with tall trees making up almost the entire crop.

The difference between the Unreserve and the Reserve at the boundary line, where we entered, is barely perceptible. As one proceeds towards the somewhat extensive wet cultivation of MOGERU one sees how the damage done by indiscriminate hacking of trees of all species is worse and worse. The number of tall trees per acre decreases, and, at first, the place of the trees is seen to have been taken by thick thorny undergrowth including lantana. As one proceeds still further the tree growth has almost entirely disappeared, except towards the top of a somewhat more inaccessible hill; what trees remain are misshapen and almost completely deprived of branches, and several are seen to be dead.

Beneath and around these the ground no longer carries shrubby undergrowth, its place having been taken by grass.

The transition from Reserve to Unreserve at the ~~bounda~~ boundary is once again barely perceptible, the Unreserve being a typical area which once must undoubtedly have been forest and now is a sea of grass with here and there a poor tree.

Below us we could see the wet lands of MOGERU and for at distance around a wide extent of Unreserves.

so waited for a brief while on the edge of

KANIYARMALE Reserved Forest near mile 39, and the District Forest Officer pointed out the sharp difference between Unreserve and Reserve, which at that particular point has not suffered damage to any thing like the same extent as has KANAKAMAJULU Reserved Forest.

Robinson
4.12.35.

Ag. Conservator of Forests,
Ootacamund Circle.

Office of the Conservator of
Forests, Ootacamund Circle,
Camp.Mangalore.
4-12-35.

December 5th.

We went from Mangalore to HOSABETTU church where the Reverend Father and a deputation of Christians were awaiting us.

2. We were conducted down through Unreserve or church Kumaki and private Kumaki land into areca and beetel leaf gardens and so up into well wooded private patta land and thence to the boundary of HOSABETTU Reserved Forest.

3. There was general talk about the concessions having been withdrawn in 1933 and a particular grievance that the grounds for withdrawal were that the sandal trees, growing there naturally, have to be protected.

There are three villages around Todar and Hosabettu Reserved Forests, and the particulars of the different types of land are as follows:-

Village.	Wet or garden	Kumaki	Unreserve	Poramboke	Private with forest growth.
Todar	576	450	458	46	387
Hosabettu	392	874	750	20	474
Puchchumogaru	408	947	270	86	85
Total	1376	2271	1478	152	946

Thus on an average for every acre of wet or garden land there are 3 acres of Kumaki or Unreserve, and in addition there are 946 acres of privately owned forest.

4. Three specific grievances were put forward

~~(i).~~

(i). the difficulty over getting poles for beetel leaf growing; they were not exact in their statement of how many poles they use each year; the first statement worked out to about 15,000 but later they said they require about 500 poles per acre for 75 families cultivating an average of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre per family, and this amounts to about 28,666 poles.

(ii). that wild animals damage their crops and destroy their cattle

(iii) that the Reserved Forests boundaries come unduly close to their cultivation.

The matter of poles is probably at the bottom of all the allegations of grievances. They have promised to try growing a suitable species which is used in Telugu and Tamil country. In addition the District Forest Officer suggested their trying coir ropes such as are used in the similiar climate of Travancore.

The priest told me that he agreed that if the Forest Department supplied poles, the people should be made to pay for them. It seems improbable that the people would agree to this.

The contentions (ii) and (iii) are not based on a true representation of facts, and disreservation would not improve matters until destruction has been carried very far. If the fields are all ~~borded~~ bordered by forest such as the patta forest we were shown it is by no means only the Reserved Forest which is responsible for the troubles alleged.

On talking over matters later with the Collector I have gathered the impression that the people whom we saw today are not really representative of the concerned villages. There must be a large extent of wet land there owned and cultivated by non Christians, who have to be presumed to have no grievances to bring forward.

5.12.35

Ag. Conservator of Forests
Ootacamund Circle.

Office of the Conservator of Forests,
Ootacamund Circle,
Camp: Mangalore, dated 5th Decr.1935.

December 6th.

Leaving Mangalore we motored to SEETHANADI Forest Colony at about mile 54 from Mangalore. Near MUDABIDRI we met the Agricultural Demonstrator who told us that in 28 villages in and about Reserved Forests some 61 ryots have been growing green manure crops on about 62 acres of wet land, and that the work which is of very recent introduction to the district is very promising and has a good chance of increasing in popularity.

At the SEETHANADI Forest Colony we were met by a small deputation of people belonging to a collection of about 10 houses, actually of HEBRI village but bordering immediately on NADPAL. The grievances represented were:-

(1) that the grazing permits limited them to only one reserve, and that at a considerable distance. In actual fact although the name of the reserve may, for office convenience, be entered on the permit, the purchaser of a permit is free to graze his cattle in any reserve open to grazing in the whole of the South Kanara district. It is a fact that HEBRI village which extends over a vast tract of country contains only one reserve which is open to grazing, and this is somewhat distant from the corner of HEBRI where these people live. But Someshwar Reserve, out of 26,656 acres only 900 acres of which are closed to grazing, begins only a quarter of a mile from their houses. They only possess thirty head of cattle. And, as we observed, a man has only to go 100 yards inside the Reserve to avoid the portion closed to grazing.

The area of the different kinds of land in HEBRI and NADPAL villages is as follows.

Village.	Garden and wet.	Forest Poramboke Unreserve.	Dry private.
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
HEBRI	1403	4026	458
NADPAL	1072	1938	220

Prominance was given to the inconvenience felt by the closure of a portion of the reserve on account of Hopea plantings. But it could very plainly be seen that the area so closed contains even less facility for grazing than the open portion.

(2) They also said they wanted the usual concessions of green and dry leaves etc. and affected to be ignorant of the fact that the whole of the Someshwar reserve (26,656 acres minus 900 acres) 25,756 acres is open to concessions.

(3) They said that they wanted the right to remove the fallen and dead trees killed by the department in the Hopea plantation area. The "concessions" already open to them include the right to collect dead wood, and there seems no point in allowing them into the plantation area when so vast an area of much less valuable forest is easily accessible to them.

Proceeding about three miles we met another deputation at a part of NADPAL village called JAKKANAMAKKI. Their grievance was that they had no kumaki. They admit that there is a belt of unreserve between cultivation and reserve forests but say that it is called forest poramboke and that fencing is forbidden. This is a matter for arrangement by the Revenue Department. As far as the Forest Department is concerned there is no objection to the ryot putting up a fence to prevent his cattle from straying out of the unreserves into the Reserved Forests.

Probably the prejudice against allowing such a fencing is due to the belief that having fenced so much a ryot would be likely to demand the right to take up a further belt thus encroaching upon the Reserved Forest.

The ryots on being asked said that they were agreeable to the permission to fence being granted on the definite condition that no claim for a permanent occupation of the fenced area would thereby be established.

These same people also mentioned difficulties through the Forest Department having planted Hopea in Reserved Forests close to their land. When fencing is permitted these difficulties to a large extent will disappear, and further the Chief Conservator has pointed out that in a few years' time it will be possible to open these regenerated areas once again to grazing.

(4) We then moved to Someshwar. This also forms part of NADPAL village. Their requests were

(1) free grazing

(2) free leaf manure. This they have, since there is an unlimited extent of Reserved Forests adjoining their land which is open to the concessions

(3) the same permission to fence which has already been referred to.

(4) free fencing material. They will be able to get this from the area fenced.

(5) permission to take reserved trees growing within the fenced belt. This is a thing not permitted anywhere else in the district.

7.12.31

December 7th.

From Kundapur we went north to about mile stone 72 and then eastwards four miles as far as the western boundary of KURSEGUDDE Reserved Forest. The road running northwards passes a considerable extent of private patta forest land. The country seen between the coast and KURSEGUDDE Reserved Forest consists very largely of unreserve, which has been reduced to a grassy wilderness containing only small trees of shrubby growth. Portions which have been taken on patta and have been enclosed show how such closure results in the springing up of these shrubs.

II. We then returned to KIRIMANJESWAR School where representations from villagers were heard.

(i) The first man to speak came from BAINDUR. He said the Baindur People wanted free leaves, free fuel and free grazing. It was pointed out that Baindur Reserved Forest of 3642 acres contains only 317 acres which are closed to the "Concessions" This Reserve extends from the sea inland a distance of 5 miles or more and its boundary comes within 1/2 a mile of Baindur. The closed portion is at its remote end.

(ii) The second speaker represented SHIRUR village and made the same requests. BAINDUR Reserved Forest comes within 1/2 a mile of Shirur, the boundary of KADIKE Reserved Forest is almost as near and SAWANTAGUDDE Reserved Forest and SARPANAMANE Reserved Forests are only a mile or two away. Of these the last two are completely open to concessions and only 317 acres out of 3642 acres of Baindur and 927 acres out of 1570 acres of Kadike are closed.

(iii) The next man spoke for KHAMBADAKONE, KERGAL and NANDANAVANA villages. He said the Reserved Forest was 6 miles away, (a thing we can do nothing to rectify) and that the concessions should be restored. HERUR Reserved Forest is within three miles of Khambadakone and KURSEGUDDE Reserved Forest is within 4 miles of Kergal.

Both these reserves had to be closed to the concessions in 1933 on account of abuse.

(iv) The next speaker came from NAVUNDA and he spoke similarly regarding HERUR Reserved Forest. In addition he asked that undergrowth should be cleared in a belt as a safe guard against tiger and panther, alleging that every year cattle to the value of Rs.1000/- are killed.

III. In connection with these representations the following figures are interesting.

Village.	Wet land & gardens.	Unreserve, Kumki and private.		
		with tree growth	without tree growth	total.
Kergal.	690	193	44	237
Khambadakone.	576	170	194	364
Ullur.	603	450	800	1250
Kirimanjeswar.	838	565	230	795
Herur.	906	1075	738	1813
Navunda.	618	555	300	855
Total.	4231	3008	2306	5314

7.12.35

ag. Conservator of Forests,
Ootacamund Circle.

Ⓙ

Development Dept.

Grievances.	Reply.
para 16(1), p 8cf There ~~is~~ very great scarcity in the supply of leaves, both green and dry, in the case of most of the cultivators of the areas in the northern portions of the Coondapur taluk situated north of the Wandse river, that is roughly for a distance of 8 to 10 miles from the sea coast. The distress is very acute as one goes nearer the sea. The soil in these areas is very sandy and unless there is an ample supply of manure the crops are bound to be very poor. The crops are getting poorer and poorer on account of the withdrawal of the concessions (and the consequent insufficiency of leaf manure.	para 4, pp 21-22 cf. It is true that in a few villages mostly near the sea coast in Coondapur taluk there is not enough manure leaf in their kumakies and the unreserves near to them. But if they care to go a few miles into the interior from 5 to 10 miles there are extensive unreserves wherefrom they can collect all they want. This they are unwilling to do because there are reserves nearer than these unreserves. para 16, p 26 cf. There is absolutely no difficulty for green or dry leaf manure for areas north of the Baindur river. Near Kirimanjeshwar the cultivated area is extensive and kumaki land is not sufficient. These coastal villages have miles and miles of extensive unreserves extending up to Kollur and there are good roads running through the middle of this area but they are not used. If the villagers are prepared to go up to 10 miles all their requirements can be got each trip taking two days at the most.
para 16(4), p 8cf Removal of 'muli' is not allowed from reserve forests.	para 17(v), p 26cf This is not true. Muli grass is allowed to be removed free from all the reserved forests of this division.

Grievances	Reply
para 17, p 9 cf In some areas the unreserves are either sparsely wooded or have been practically cut and wiped off and kumakis are no better.	para 17, p 26 cf The people whose kumakies are bare are the absentee (and rich landlords who lease their fields on temporary tenure to the highest bidder. These tenants having no permanent interest in their holdings, denude the kumaki.
There is no kumaki in Nadpal village. We were told that orders were issued by the Revenue Dept. to separate the kumakis but it has not been done.	para 18, p 27 cf In Nadpal village the area of kumaki and unreserve is 1987 acres most of which is unused by the people. Whether kumaki is separated from the unreserve or not, nobody makes any difference between the two. The Forest Dept. has no hand in the management of these lands.
para 17, p 9 cf A ryot cannot put a fencing round his kumaki even to prevent his cattle straying into the reserve or remove anything therefrom.	para 18, p 27 cf The Forest Dept. never prevented a single person from putting up any fence in this (Nadpal) village so long as the fence is outside the reserved forest. The fact whether the villagers have ~~reserved~~ removed anything from the kumaki or unreserve can be ascertained by a local inspection. All that they want they have removed and ~~I~~ the D.F.O. saw this. Not a single villager informed ~~me~~ him anything about their grievances when ~~I~~ he camped there last month.

Grievances	Reply
para 19, p 9 cf The forest coupes are not situated at convenient places. Their felling is not in suitable seasons so as to suit the time of the different requirements of the villagers. The supply of green leaves cannot be got from the reserves as cutting will be at one stroke practically and it will not be the time when the villagers want the green leaves, namely, July and August. It will be impossible to get dry leaves from the coupes in actual practice. The branches and twigs cut in the coupes have all to be separated leaf by leaf and the quantity which a person might be able to gather after half a day's labour and time would be inconsiderable when compared with the quantity of dry leaves he would be able to get by the mere sweeping of dry leaves fallen on the ground.	para 19, p 29 cf The people do not want to get their manure leaf from the coupes under working because there are other areas in the reserved forest nearer to their lands and they want to get their requirements free and do not wan to pay anything. There are six annual coupes in Coondapur range ranging from two to six miles from the village, the average area of the coupe being about 60 acres. para 20, p 29 cf It is not true that the felling in the coupe is done 'at one stroke'. The felling goes on practically nine months in the year and in some cases even 12 months. If the villagers want to remove the whole quantity of manure leaf from the coupe before the trees are felled in July and August they are welcome to do so. The difficulty alleged for the removal of dry leaf is all imaginary. No one wants them to remove the dry leaf from the felled area. Dry leaf is to be removed from the unfelled portion from under standing trees. Staff-cf p 28 cf For one year from 1st June 1934 to 31st May 1935 the following kinds of forest produce were removed by the villagers for their domestic and agricultural requirements from these coupes sold to them at reduced rates (3 pies per head load) by the

Grievance	Reply
	contractors:- Brushwood. 14,051 headloads. Faggot fuel. 4,255 " Wooden poles. 165 " Dry leaves. 14 " Mathi barks. 372 " These figures will show that the coupes are not inconveniently situated. If the villagers can go to the coupes for firewood why should they not go~~t~~ there for manure leaf?
para 19(i), p.4cf. It will not be possible to form a panchayat in respect of the reserves on the north-western portions of the Coondapur taluk because the reserve will have to satisfy the requirements of not merely the people of the villages wherein the reserves are situated but also of the vast populations of neighbouring villages as well. In actual practice it would be impossible to expect real, honest and effective co-operation among the numerous villagers in regulating the supply or in safeguarding the forests.	para 21, p.28cf. Some years ago there were two panchayats for Baindur &c., reserves which resulted in mismanagement, illicit felling and forest fires and protection of these reserves suffered very badly and the panchayats ceased to exist from 1927-28. These gentlemen unwittingly admit that "protecting the reserves from reckless cutting which must be inevitable when thousands of men and women deal with the reserves day in and out." It was to point out this fact that the Forest Dept. has been struggling for the past several years.
para 19(i)(a) p.6cf Panchayats can be formed for the Kurseguddde block provided there is no coupe selling, there are no forest guards and inspection is made by the superior officers. The	para 22, p.29cf. From the coupes in the Kurseguddde reserve the adjacent villagers purchased 12,000 headloads of faggot wood. This is the most important reserve which supplies the requirements of coastal villages and

83

Grievances	Reply
forest guards work for nothing but the breaking up of the panchayats.	yet these gentlemen do not want any coupe here. What will they do to meet this enormous demand of the poor people who want faggot wood in headloads? Where there is such a keen demand for firewood and when immediately the supply is cut off for the sake of forming a panchayat, the result will be obvious.
A at p.10 CF The existing list of classified trees is impracticable. Some attempt should be made to modify or reduce the list.	para 25, p.30 CF. I do not know why the people are troubled about a long list of classified and reserved trees. The villagers know very well what to cut and what not to cut. It is not due to ignorance that reserved and classified trees are cut. It is a deliberate act. Reducing the number of trees will not reduce crime. However much we may reduce the list we cannot exclude the terminalias, the leaf of which is what the villager will always cut.
para 19(3) P.10 CF There shd be no restriction on the removal of dry leaves. para 19(4), p.10 CF. Removal of fuel should be allowed free at least or on a nominal payment provided the fuel is dead.	The Deptt is issuing tickets for removal of dry leaves at a nominal value. There cannot [illegible] grievance. para 27, 28, 30-31 CF If dry fuel is permitted the villager will see that he makes the green tree dead in the forest and then remove it as dry. Dry fallen twigs alone picked up by hand is another matter. The Forest Dept. has made provision for it by opening coupes and the people are purchasing firewood in headloads on a nominal value of 3 pies per headload.

Grievances	Replies
para 17 p.10 cf There should be no restriction on the free removal of muli and thorn from the reserves.	para 28 p.31 cf Muli is at present allowed free but thorn is not. Thorn includes important fuel species also. Thorny climbers alone is different.
para 22 p.11 cf Cultivation has become immensely more difficult now than in the past on account of the reserves getting more and more dense and also because of their being created in places where there were no reserve before.	para 30 p.31 cf It is not true that the reserves near the cultivation are getting more and more dense. The reverse is the case. In the olden days the whole land was a dense evergreen jungle. In the midst of this the people started cultivation. From that time onwards the forest growth has been decreasing. No forest reserve was created where there was no forest before. Within the past several years no new reserve~~s~~ has been formed in this division.
para 27, p.11 cf The destruction of cattle by tigers and panthers is everywhere on the increase. Guard has to be kept at night in petty watch huts in the very midst of the fields to ward off and drive away herds of pigs. The fear of wild elephants is great in some places.	para 30, p.31 cf This is not a fact. Forests outside the reserved forest area are disappearing rapidly and consequently wild animals also are decreasing. ~~I~~ DFO says he ~~have~~ has never heard of a case of any serious damange to cultivation by wild animals during ~~my~~ his tour in the district for 3 months.

Grievances	Reply
para 23, p.12 cf Grazing passes are forced on unwilling people whether they need it or not by forest subordinates because of their capacity to get easy convictions from the subordinate magistracy. Even if people who have kumakis or unreserves in the vicinity do not take a pass for a certain number of cattle which the guard insists upon his cattle are driven by the guard right into the reserves and a false case of trespass foisted upon him.	para 31, p.31 cf. This is not correct. The real fact is that the people are unwilling to purchase grazing permits even for half the number of cattle which they take to the reserved forest for grazing. Grazing season commences on the 1st July every year. During the months of July and August of this year, 24 Forest offences were reported for grazing 158 animals without permits. On 17-8-1935 when ~~I~~ the D.F.O. was inspecting Baindur Reserve, ~~I~~ he found some men grazing cattle inside the reserve. On ~~my~~ checking the cattle with the permits with them, five cattle were found in excess. This is happening every day and everywhere in the district.
B, p.12 cf Near the town of Nadpal reserves have been sown with hopea, the trees of which are sometimes more than 10,20 or even 30 feet high. Still cattle with passes are not allowed to go into the reserves. But the people are compelled to take out passes for Jadkat reserve which is 8 miles away.	para 32, p.32 cf. The Forest Dept. has not issued any grazing permits to the people of Nadpal for Jadkat reserve. Nadpal people always get permits for Someshwar and New Someshwar reserves which are very close to them. Jatkatmale Reserve is within a mile of the western portion of Nadpal village and not 8 miles. Further Jatkatmale Reserved forest is closed to grazing.
VaR 30.11.35	RB 30.11.35.

D.O.

Ksh 16/12/35

89

Dev. 5822-I
17-12-35

DIWAN BAHADUR
B. M. HABALA HEGDE, B.A., B.L.
ADVOCATE.

KADRI-ROAD.
MANGALORE, 12 1935

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
17 DEC 1935
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

"Forests - Concessions"

Sir,

On the 10th I personally handed over to you among others, copy of Mr (now Hon'ble) Sounders order granting concessions. Before that order was received I had addressed to him a letter - copy enclosed - page 3 infra representing that in effect the concessions as actually granted were not put in practice as is set out in the letter.

In this connection, I had, as M.L.C. given notice of two cut motions re forest grants. Nos These are Nos 181 & 198 of 1924. Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp wrote to me asking me to see him in the matter of the two motions or to explain the object of the cut motions. I replied his letter by mine dated 19.3.1924, Page 4 infra copy also enclosed.

I earnestly request that you may be pleased to call for the connected papers so as to be able to find out the circumstances under which the concessions were granted in 1922.

If all over the District ryots enjoy government assessed waste, whether darkhasted or not, in the matter of green leaves, firewood etc for agricultural and domestic purposes, it is difficult to understand why when a ryoti forest is reserved, the ryots round about should be subjected to all these restrictions & loss. Cultivable lands are similar all over and are assessed uniformly. No deduction in assessment is granted for ryots round about reserved forests - Kindly excuse this.

Yours sincerely

To
C. A. Souter, Esq., I.C.S.,
Collector of South Kanara.

From

B. Mahabala Hegde, M.L.C.

Sir,

It was with regret that I learnt that the concession reported to be given to ryots owning lands in the vicinity of Reserve Forests, of removing green and dry leaves for agricultural and domestic purposes, are denied to ryots ~~and~~ round reserve forests where no Panchayats exist. I submit this is a great hardship. Whether Panchayat exists or not cultivation must of necessity be carried on. Moreover, I understand, there are only a few Panchayats found in the District and so practically the relief is not made available to persons who most want it. The Hon'ble Mr. Tireman, Chief Conservator of Forests made us believe in his Budget speech last March that the concession was granted without any qualifying clause.

I, therefore, request you that you may kindly enquire and either on your own initiation or by consulting Government to pass favourable orders as soon as possible so that ryots may take advantage of the concession before this monsoon runs out. I must here beg to inform you that in these two slack months cultivat~~i~~ors accumulate manure leaves.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient servant,

21- 7- '34
Mangalore

(Sd). B.Mahabala Hegde.

True Copy
13.12.35

To

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp, Kt.,
Revenue Member,
Government of Madras.

From

B. Mahabala Hegde, M.L.C.,
Mangalore.

Sir,

Your two letters dated 13- 3- 1924 posted to my mofussil address was received by me only last night. Hence delay in reply. With reference to the two motions Nos. 181 and 198 (Forests) I had an interview with Mr. Noyce and I gave him indication of the particular direction in which I intended to move the retrenchment. To repeat, it is my proposal to disafforest some atleast of the many reserves which lie in the middle of or surrounding cultivated patta lands. I put the figure for retrenchment roughly. The prominent idea is to generally reduce the total expense by disafforesting where necessary. Both the motions were moved for this purpose and are intended to apply mainly to the 4th class of reserves as described in G. O. 3020 dated 13-10-13. Hope I have expressed myself clearly.

[illegible] (P)

(Sd). B.M.Hegde,
19-3-'24.

True copy
13-12-35

90

Dev. Dept.

Forest concessions - South Kanara Dt.

C.O. 5822-I/35

Note.

2. The main file on the subject of the forest concessions in the S. Kanara Dt. is now with HMCs ~~It~~ Sub. that this may be seen after the receipt of that file

& Hm. took the file to S Kanara on his recent tour

Supdt 21.12.35 KR 28.12.35 RR 23.12

Note:

Hm. has since passed orders on the representation of the S. Kanara Landholders association after a personal inspection of the forests — vy Hm. note at pages 12 - 20 n.f. in the linked file ~~and~~ this has been communicated to the C.F. for necessary local action in the D.O. at page 22 n.f. In the circumstances it does not appear necessary that any action seems called for. This may be filed with the linked file

& by file

& above

added to the main file)

Supdt 3.2.36 KR 4.2.36 RR 5.2.36

2209 E/35.

As soon as possible I want the file of the S. Kanara forest "grievances" as I believe that H.M. will be touring there in the near future

9/5

Recd 11/5

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Depr.

(E) [illegible] (22) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2. [illegible] from [illegible] the South Kanara [illegible] grievances file has since been closed in G.O. No. Dev 2061. This may now be submitted to Secretary.

(S)

in Kanara file

11/13 5.35

RR 13.5.35

125.35

Submitted

14/5

Recd 17/5

P.S. 14/5/35

15/5

H.M.C. 1

I shall be obliged if a note is prepared for me on the following subjects

(1) complaints against closure for leaf manure + the [illegible] answers for each area

(2) System of felling by contractors of coupes.

93

Mr Gamon, Collr. of S. Kanara, is now here on short leave having arrived yesterday. He toured with Mr Minchin in respect of the Forest grievances — which he tells me have rather died down recently — & can advise on the places H. M. may visit in that connection.

May I bring him when he comes sometime about 11.30 or 12 this morning.

16/5

H.M.C. I

I have seen Messrs Henderson + Gamon + told them that I postponed my visit to S.K. but this need not ~~differ~~ defer the memorandum you note I wanted.

16.5.35

To A.S.

As note submitted at Flag (S.S). In obedience to H.M.'s orders on pages 1-2 supra first concessions are dealt with first in the note and then complaints and system of permits

Ceu 16/85 5.6.85

6.6.85 S.

7/6

P.C.w. 7/6/35

H.M.C.I. Thanks.

This file with the note may be sent up to me a week before my visit to S.K., which will be intimated in time

KR 5·6·35

Read 12/6

To A.

The file may now lie over

Dew 19.6.35

18.6.35

Ceu 18.6.35

CM 3606/25

Poli.

[illegible] 2 [illegible] Police [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to enquire into the alleged grievances. Since the matter is under departmental consideration, this may now be lodged and added to the main

Dept / Dec 1936 / 25/380 file after the instructions to the CCP (D 25/1) and the reference to the Rev. Dept have been despatched.

KS
29.1.36.

[illegible]

Development Department.

The following concessions were given to the ryots of the South Kanara District in 1922 by the Chief Conservator of Forests:--

(1) permission to clear undergrowth in all reserves (except those near the coast) to a distance of half a mile from the limits of private holdings;

(2) in the reserves near the coast, the clearing of undergrowth to a distance of 200 yards from the limits of private holdings

(3) clearing of undergrowth in all areas sown with Hopea; and

(4) the free removal of --

  (a) green manure leaves of unclassified species and dry leaves of all species; and

  (b) dead fuel.

Vide Printed note at Page 23 of F. 1186
16-8-32
(c) in LF
Initials

No charges of any kind were to be made.

The then Conservator also intimated to the ryots that the concessions of free removal of green manure leaf from unclassified trees in reserves as well as dead fuel would be allowed in case they came forward to form panchayats under 'Forest village system' giving an undertaking that they would protect the reserves from fire and illicit fellings and that if the panchayat successfully protected the reserves they would also be given a refund of half of the grazing fees collected. In spite of repeated warnings the concessions ~~were~~ have since then been much abused by lopping off branches of classified species for green leaf cutting and leaving in the forest poles of classified reserved species to dry to be remove ~~them~~ subsequently as ordinary fuel. Finally in August 1932, the Chief Conservator recommended that the concessions might be withdrawn in the six much abused reserves of North Mangalore which lie farthest

Page 25 of (c) in LF
Initials

from

from the sea and also in the Veeracamba reserve of South Mangalore. The Collector of South Kanara stated it was not opportune just then to withdraw the concessions and recommended that they might be withdrawn gradually from the next year after notifying the public about the withdrawal at least four months before the withdrawal. The Government therefore decided not to withdraw the concessions just then. In October 1932 the Chief Conservator again reopened the question and stated:-- "In framing prescriptions for the areas dedicated to timber and fuel production the Working Plans Officer has suggested a compromise in laying down that areas should be closed to the concessions for a certain number of years after working. But while this may be given a trial in the case of the timber working circles, which in any case are not so vulnerable as other areas in that they are more remote from centres of mature leaf consumption, the prescription will be ineffective if applied to the fuel forests which lie nearer the more thickly inhabited country and which must be worked on a short rotation. If the utility of the areas is to be maintained, and they are required for the production of wood both for local use and for the supply of Mangalore, they must be closed altogether in the exercise of the concessions. A decision must now be taken as to what purposes these forests are to serve; they cannot serve both." He therefore asked for permission to close each coupe to the concessions as it is worked over and thereafter to keep it closed permanently. The Government thereupon ordered that beginning from 1933 the concessions should be gradually withdrawn and that a beginning should be made with the six reserves where the concessions were much abused situated farthest from the sea and the six sandalwood

Para 4 of (c) in Lt.
Page 25

Do

reserves

in the North Mangalore division and the Veeracamba reserve in the South Mangalore Division, and that the people affected should be given intimation of the proposed withdrawal by beat of tom tom in the villages and by publication in the District Gazette. The Chief Conservator was also informed that any representations that might be received against the withdrawal of the concessions should be submitted to Government and that pending the issue of orders on the representations the orders of withdrawal should be deferred.

Para 4 } of (c)
Page 25 } in LF

Representations were received only in respect of the Todar reserve. The concessions were therefore withdrawn only from the remaining reserves from 1st April 1933. The representations regarding the Todar reserve were considered and orders were issued in June 1933, withdrawing the concessions from that reserve also.

Para 5 } of (c)
Page 25 } in LF

In July 1933 the Chief Conservator reported that the working plan of the North Mangalore and South Mangalore divisions prescribed the gradual withdrawal of the concessions according to the sylvicultural needs of the forests, that the District Forest Officer, North Mangalore division, was of opinion that the concessions should be withdrawn from all fuel coupes felled within the last six years and that the Collector of South Kanara and the Conservator supported the proposal. Orders were issued at the end of August 1933 that the areas in which the concessions were in force should be divided into two classes - areas where the concessions are abused and therefore their withdrawal is desirable and areas where sylvicultural interests necessitate the non-exercise of the concessions. In regard to the

Para 6 } of (c)
Page 25 } in LF

latter, the concessions might be withdrawn in accordance with the working plans, a report being submitted to Government specifying the areas so closed, while ~~the~~ in the case of the former, the concessions might be withdrawn after obtaining the previous sanction of Government in each case and after giving due warning to the people concerned.

As a result of the withdrawal of the concessions there were several interpellations in the Council and several representations were received by Government on the subject. The Honorary Secretary of the South Kanara Landholders' Association submitted a long memorandum setting forth the grievances of the ryots and making certain requests, and this was sent to the Chief Conservator of Forests for remarks. Mr. Minchin, the Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund Circle, and Mr. Gawne, the Collector of South Kanara, made a joint tour in the Coondapoor taluk of South Kanara district in January 1934 to hear complaints, if any, connected with the withdrawal of the concessions. Ample notice of the tour and the object of it was given to the ryots, and the President of the South Kanara Landholders' Association was specially informed by the Collector of the proposed tour. The Collector and the Conservator sent reports on the result of their joint tour. It will be seen from them that no complaints about forest grievances were received in several places, that while the more influential ryots clamour for the free use of reserved forests they try to keep the poor ryots out of the unreserves to which they have a claim, and that the ryots do not go to the forest coupes for leaf manure though it is available there.

x Paps 1-20 of
G.O. 134
26-1-35 (S)
in LF

Q. Paras 22 ... of
(S) in LF

The Collector and the Conservator admit that there must be some hard cases; but none were brought to their notice, even though they asked for them. They deprecate giving the population the uncontrolled use of entire reserves. The Collector thinks that much of the agitation is inspired by those who are ~~anxious~~ anxious to pose as leaders of the people. He thinks that if it was made clear that the charges which would be levied in forest coupes were for the employment of the necessary watchmen, the imposition of a fee for removing green or dry leaf would not be construed as a hardship. The Chief Conservator observes that it was impossible to find cases of real hardship, that they exist mainly in the imagination of interested persons and that general complaints of this nature do not deserve serious attention. The Chief Conservator of Forests was asked whether, in places where it would cause hardship if green leaf is not allowed to be taken, a small fee might be charged for an area to be delimited by the department small enough to be controlled by the departmental staff. The Chief Conservator has reported that the suggestion has already been given effect to as a trial in certain reserves of the North Mangalore division, where the District Forest Officer has made it a condition of the fuel contract that the contractors shall issue permits for removal of green leaf and dry leaf at nominal rates. This would obviate the need for the employment of the departmental staff. The Chief Conservator considered that the results of the experiment should be watched by the local officers for some time.

Ny R on Page 38 of (S) in LF

P39 of (S) in LF

Ny C on Page 78 of (S) in LF

x Dem. at Page 40 of (S) in LF

Page 41 of (S) in LF

The following points may be noted:--

(1) It should not be difficult for the ryots to get their requirements elsewhere. The supply of green manure from reserve forests is not unlimited and a time will come when the forest cannot supply the demand. The ryots should be made not to depend on the reserves but to grow their own green manure.

Para 8 } of (L)
Page 36 } in LF

(2) the ryots do not go to the reserve forests for the leaves and shrubs of less valuable species as they can get these from the kumaki land elsewhere but they resort to reserved forests to get the leaves of valuable species such as Terminalia tomentosa and Terminalia paniculata;

(3) the reserves most concerned with the concessions are of value for the production of fuel and for the other normal functions of a reserve forest;

9-8
Day 26 } of (5)
in LF

(4) unless the reserves are increased, it will not be possible to provide for the increasing requirements of the ryots in the matter of fuel, grazing etc.,;

(5) the concessions were allowed only on condition that the ryots came forward to form themselves into panchayats, and if they did not do so, they are themselves to blame;

(6) even now if the ryots form themselves into panchayats, it will be open to Government to withdraw the orders.

It should be mentioned that in only ~~16~~ 17 reserves (six of them sandalwood reserves in North Mangalore Division) have the concessions been withdrawn. These reserves are mentioned below. ~~As regards~~ In the future, the concessions will be withdrawn in reserves where sylvicultural interests necessitate withdrawal. Withdrawal in other cases will be with the previous sanction of Government and after previous warnings to the people.

by Page 32 of
File 1176 (10)
16-8-32
in LF

The following 17 reserves in the South Kanara Dt. were closed to the forest concessions:-

(a) 9 ~~of the much abused~~ reserves in North Mangalore where the concessions were much abused
1. Guruvankota.
2. Karnigadde.
3. Kursegudde.
4. Harkur.
5. Chittur.
6. Mudaregudde.
7. Talaburane.
8. Jarvathukadu.
9. Marinkodlu.

(b) 2 Reserves in South Mangalore.
10. Veeracamba.
11. Mandekole.

(c) Six Sandalwood reserves in North Mangalore Dn.
12. Hosabettu.
13. Todar.
14. Nire.
15. Vorwadi.
16. Mavinguli.
17. Kassankatti.

After the issue of orders withdrawing the concessions in some of the reserves, there were several complaints and representations. These were mostly of a general nature and the following are some of the most important ones:-

in LF.

Pages 1-6 of G.O. 682/7-6-33 (F) (1) From the Secretary, South Kanara Landholders' Association.

Pages 12-15 of G.O. ditto (2) Note from Mr. J.A. Saldanha Ex-M.L.C. forwarding petitions from the Villagers of Todar and Hosabettu villages dated 2-4-1933.

— Pages 22-23 do (3) Letter from the Secretary, Catholic Association of South Kanara.

— Pages 66-71 do (4) Memorandum by Rev. Mascarenhas regarding Todar and Hosabettu reserves.

The representations were fully considered in consultation with the Chief Conservator of Forests and Government concluded that no real hardship would arise in consequence of the withdrawal of the concessions vide G.O. 682 Mis. Dev. dated 7-6-1933. Subsequently resolutions of the villagers of Kergal, Nandavan, Kambadakone Herangalu etc. were sent by Mr. Thimmanacharya and no action was considered necessary on that also — p.9[illegible] of E. There were also several other interpellations in the Legislative Council and these were recorded in G.O. No. 1037 Dev. dated 29-8-1933. Attention is invited to the questions and answers at pp. 4, 12, 16, 24, 46, 66 and 84 of G.O. 1037 Dev. dated 29-8-1933.

Pages 58-59 of G.O. 682/7-6-33 (F) in LF.

(E) (E) in LF.

In November 1933 Mr. Karant, Secretary of the South Kanara Land Holders' Association again submitted a memorandum against the withdrawal of the concessions and Mr. Hegde, the President also interviewed the then Hon. Member in charge of Forest Department and later on made further representation (Y) which were all disposed of in G.O. 134 Dev. dated 26-1-1935 in which it was ordered that in future withdrawal of concessions if found necessary on grounds of abuse will be made only after Government sanction it and wide publicity is

x Pages 1-20 of G.O. 134/26-1-35 (S) in LF

(Y) Pages 21-35 of (S) in LF

Page 100 of (S)

given. A resolution to restore the concessions which was proposed to be moved in the Legislative Council meeting on 1-2-1934 was not reached.

Pg 2 of file 172 (I) / 5.2.34 in LF

System of permits by contractors of coupes.

This is a new trial made last year by the District Forest Officer, North Mangalore. Under this system the issue of permits by contractors of fuel coupes for removal of green leaf ~~manure~~ at a nominal fees of 6 pies per head load and dry leaf ~~manure~~ at 3 pies per head load from their coupes is made one of the conditions of ~~the~~ their contract for working the fuel coups ~~by contractors~~. Permits need not be issued by the Dept for the purpose and no departmental staff need be maintained. The system was introduced in the following coupes of North Mangalore, Herur coupe III, Guravankote coupe III Karingudde coupe III Kursegudde coupe III.

Vide orders at Page 41 of file 1.34/2617.35 (S) in LF.

Pg 42 of (S)

In O.M.No.2760-I/33-6 dated 25-4-1935, Govt. consulted the Chief Conservator about the desirability of allowing removal of green leaf in a limited area controlled by the departmental staff subject to payment of nominal seigniorage fees. In reply the Chief Conservator brought to notice the above system introduced by the D.F.O. North Mangalore and stated that the advantage of the system is that it does not necessitate the employment of additional staff which would be required if permits were to be issued departmentally for a limited area to be controlled by the Forest Department. The Chief Conservator doubted whether ryots will avail of the concession on a large scale and stated that if they do so the system can be extended to other coupes.

× Page 40 of (S) in LF

⊗ D.O. 41-42 of (S) in LF

In O.M.No.2760-I/33-7 dated ~~27-11-1934~~ 16-8-34 the C.C.F. was asked to report the names of six more areas to which the experiment can be extended and

D.O. 51-52 of (S) in LF

I.D. 52-55-4 (5) in L.F.

he replied that there were no more fuel coupes leased to contractors in the reserves closed to the concessions in North Mangalore to which this arrangement could be extended

1.6.35.

6.6.35

7/6

105 - 5 / 12802 / 13.3.36

ASP

Legislative Council Madras

13.3.36

Dear Sir,

May I have a copy of the orders passed by you regarding the restoration of concessions in the reserved forests in S. Kanara?

Yours sincerely,

KCR
13/3

13/3

Dev Deptt

To A S

x G.O. No. 181 Dev
6.2.36

The ~~file~~ x G.O. containing Hon's note of inspection of the South Kanara forests in Dec last and the ~~DO~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to the C.C. ~~[illegible]~~ is put up in Budget ⊗ motion file relating to Policy of the Deptt?

⊗ now with Hon C,
No action at present.

If he necessary the ~~file~~ case may be sub'd.

C.W.D 14/3

repeat in to Hon.

Recd 17/3

I request a copy.

HMC can be given to KCR
17/3/36

RB
13336. S.

14/3

17/3

1413 Ph fair with Enc Ph
P.C. for 13th Dec 107
3/14/3 [illegible]

To The Munsif
Office of the C.C. [illegible]

Records of O.A. No 97/34-35 of the Coondapur range is ~~[illegible]~~ returned herewith with the P.C. of the Munsif, as the papers relating to the South Kanara Forest Grievance have been ~~closed~~ recorded in L. 181 Dev. d. 6 2 37. Please acknowledge receipt

13.3.36

13.3.36

Issued 16/3

with enclosures
Dpt. [illegible]
Date 16/3/1936.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
24 APR 1936
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

108

1869/2
24.4.36

Post copy of telephone message dated 16-4-1936.

--

From the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests,
Chepauk, Madras.

To the Assistant Secretary to Government,
Development Department, Fort St.George, Madras.

--

Refce:-Your Telephone Message dated 13-3-1936.

--

The receipt of the file O.R.No.97/34-35 of the Coondapur Range, Mangalore North Division is acknowledged with thanks.

Filed with papers.

M.F.Bridge
21/4
Personal Assistant.

DKS/20.iv.

20.4.36

109

Dev. 1515-I
30-3-36

C.F. 80.

Forest DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
30 MAR 1936
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Received ....192 . Registered ....192 .

Subject.

Forest concessions -
South Kanara district- Notes recorded by
the Hon'ble Law Member.

ENCLOSURES.
No ....
....
Spare copies........

Reference No. 5689-35-C1.

Station Madras. Dated the 26th March 1936

From (Name) T.A. Whitehead Esq., I.F.S.,

(Designation) Ag. Chief Conservator of Forests.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Development Department.

Sir,

Copy at (S)

Ref: Government Demi Official No.3156-I/35-4, dated 25th January 1936.

In para (3) of his notes of inspection the Hon'ble Member has stated that the villagers may be allowed to remove fallen wood for purposes of fuel. I take it that it is his intention that it is pieces of dead fallen wood and not dead timber trees that should be removed. Otherwise difficulties might arise in prosecuting an offender who made off with a Rose wood or teak tree. I request that this point may be made clear by altering the wording "to pieces of dead fallen wood not exceeding 6" in ~~girth~~ diameter"

for Ag. Chief Conservator.

oav.27.3

110/3

Dev. Dept.

Circ. 1515-F/36 [illegible]

Sub. Forest Concessions in South Kanara Dt. — Notes recorded by the Hon'ble [illegible]

To A.S.

Please see the C.C.'s letter at p 1 C.F. In view of the difficulties pointed out by him, he may be informed that the villagers ~~would~~ may be allowed to remove only pieces of dead fallen wood not exceeding 6" in diameter and not big timber trees. If so, ~~the draft~~ D.O. ~~is~~ subd. below may be approved. After issue the papers will be filed with G.O. No. 181 Dev.

put up in another file

6-2-36

5/4/36

6-4-36

9.4.36

S.

I think this expresses H.M.'s intention

15/4

My intention was that fire wood, whatever be the tree, should be allowed free, provided it is fallen not cut. Timber and valuable wood like sandal should not be allowed to be taken away, even if fallen. Draft may be amended accordingly.

18/4

Pl. cir. 15.4.36

circd 15/4

HMC

circd 15.4.36

Read 16.4.36

Read 21/4

22/4

2 / 111

To A. S.

Please see Hr's orders at p 1 supra. A revised draft D.O. is subd. for approval.

23/4/36 · 22-4-36

Issue

RR 24.4.36 [illegible]

112

Dev. Dept.

D.O. No. 1515 I/36-1, Dt. 24-4-36.

Subject.- Forest Concessio
South Kanara Dt. — Note
of inspection recorded by
the Hon'ble the Law Member.
Ref. your letter No. 5689-35-G.
Dt 26-3-36.

24/4

12/24/4 bm

p/ C.F.

I am to inform yo
that the intention of
the Hon'ble Member was
that prices of firewood, whatever
be the girth should be
allowed to be removed free, provided th
wood is fallen, not cut. Timber
and valuable wood
like teak, Sandal or Rose wood should
not be allowed to be
taken away, even if
fallen.

p/ M.F.

RR 24.4.36

Dpd. by Ven
Dpr.'s i.
Date 24/4/36

T. A. Whitehead Esq., I.F.S.
Chief Conservator of Forests.

23/4/36.

24.4.36